The New-York Times.

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NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

MR. MILL AND MRS. SOMERVILLE—AN ENTERTAINING BOOK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1873.

Mr. Mill's *Autobiography* has had a very large sale, but there is an almost unanimous verdict upon it that it is a melancholy and disappointing book. Even upon Mill's most fervent admirers it has fallen with a chilling shock. The mind of the philosopher seems to move within narrow limitations; his cogitations break off with commonplace results, and the general outlook is miserable in its hopelessness. An intimate friend of Mill's, who had evidently a genuine admiration for him, and who is supposed to be Mr. John Morley, has written a short paper in the *Pall Mall*, which draws attention. He shows how Mill's life was spent in a conflict between sentiment and philosophy; how his sentimental impulses made him yearn over the miseries of humanity, and desired that some grand scheme of human happiness could be devised, while, on the other hand, his logic warned him of the impracticability of Utopian plans for readjusting the organisation of the world, human nature being left to operate as before, and to bring back things to their former state. His great characteristic, after all, was rather his clearness of perception (as far as he saw into anything,) and wonderful faculty of perspicuous statement than anything in the shape of philosophical constructiveness. Altogether the book is sad and depressing, and I do not know a better tonic than the memoirs of Mrs. Somerville—chiefly autobiographical—which have just been published. Mrs. Somerville was a very learned woman, and those who knew her only from her book might have fancied her to be of the strong-minded type. Strong-minded she was in her own way, but in character and demeanor one of the sweetest, gentlest, most gracious and graceful women in the world. Her heroines are full of the genial human nature, the absence of which is so distressing in Mill's history. She was an admirable wife and a careful and attentive mother, and found time for her severe studies without neglecting any home duties, or even withdrawing from social engagements. As a young girl she had a bad memory, and was slow in picking up ordinary school learning; and as she grew up and showed an aptitude for scientific studies, she met with general discouragement of such unfeminine tastes. Her own family and her first husband were at one on this point; but her second marriage was more congenial. She gives a graphic picture of her first school days in a country town in Scotland. A few days after her arrival, although perfectly straight and well made, she was enclosed in stiff stays, with a steel busk in front, while above her busk, bands drew her shoulders back till the shoulder-blades met. Then a steel rod, with a semi-circle, which went under the chin, was clasped to the steel busk in her stays. In this bondage, she, like most of the younger girls, had to prepare her lessons. The chief thing she had to do, was to learn by heart a page of Johnson's Dictionary, not merely for the spelling and meaning, but as an exercise of memory. Her keen liberal sympathies were, perhaps, stimulated by family restraints. She tells us that there was then grave political agitation, and that painful discussions were caused by difference of opinion in families.

The Liberals wore their hair short, and Mrs. Somerville having remarked that pig-tails were very ugly, her father—a strong Tory—exclaimed, "By G——, when a man cut off his queue, the head should go with it." "At this time the oppression and cruelty committed in Great Britain was almost beyond endurance. Men and women were executed for what at the present day would only have been held to deserve a few weeks' or months' imprisonment." She was afterward told by Justice Colman that he recollected, when he first went on circuit, seeing more than 20 people hanged at once at York, chiefly for horse-stealing and such offenses. "Every liberal opinion was crushed; men were entrapped into the army by promises, which were never kept, and press-gangs tore merchant seamen from their families and forced them to serve in the navy, where they were miserably provided for. The severity of discipline in both services amounted to torture." Her scientific bent of mind did not prevent her from being eerie, (a Scotch expression for superstitious awe,) and so was Sir David Brewster, who confessed that though he did not believe in ghosts, he was eerie when sitting up to a late hour in a lone house that was said to be haunted. But "this," Mrs. Somerville observes, "is a totally different thing from believing in spirit-rapping, which I scorn." Here is a pleasant picture of Abbotsford:

"I shall never forget the charms of this little society, especially the supper parties at Abbotsford. Mr. Scott was in the highest glee, telling amusing tales, ancient legends, ghost and witch stories. Then Adam Ferguson would sing the "Laird of Cockfen," and other comic songs, and Willie Clerk amused us with his dry wit. When it was time to go away all rose, and standing hand in hand round the table, Scott taking the lead, we sang in full chorus:

Weel may we a' be,
Ill may we never see;
Health to the King."

And the gude companie, Mrs. Somerville's eldest son, Greig, Worongon and Harbie Scott, when Sir Walter had done writing, used to get hold of his manuscript and read it, and so had the first of his novels. It is startling now to be told that Mrs. Somerville was denounced by him from the pulpit in York Cathedral as an arch heretic—and all the worse for being a woman—because she sided with the geologists in their interpretation of the Mosaic record of the creation of the earth. Altogether this is a most cheery, pleasant book, and should do a great deal to dissipate the impression that a learned woman must necessarily be "harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose." J. H. F.

PROTEST AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT ACT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 27.—The Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution protesting against the repeal of the Bankrupt law, especially the involuntary clause, and recommending amendments reducing the expenses of enforcing the law by reducing the fees of officials, and that section 39 be amended to make the time thirty instead of fourteen days in reference to the suspension of commercial paper.

PARTICULARS OF THE STOWE TRAGEDY.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—The particulars of the killing of the Stowe brothers at Dodson, Ohio, on Christmas, are as follows: The shooting-match was a friendly affair, gotten up by the Stowe brothers. After drinking freely of whisky, the company, consisting of the two Stowes, George and Joseph Geise, Robert Wolffe, and three brothers named Reynolds, repaired to the clearing to participate in the match. John Stowe insisted upon loading the rifle for each competitor, and Henry charged him with not having put a ball in the gun, when last loaded for Wolffe. John called Henry a liar, whereupon the latter shot him dead. Henry was immediately seized by Wolffe and the Reynolds brothers, dragged to a well, from which a rope was procured, and hung to the limb of a tree. The company then repaired to the house, took a drink, and upon returning found their victim dead. Seeming for the first time to realize what had transpired, they all fled, and up to the present time have not been captured. The parents of the Stowes, who lived in Pennsylvania, arrived yesterday, and took charge of the remains.

A BOSTON FIRM IN TROUBLE.

SEIZURE OF THE BOOKS OF JORDAN, MARSH & CO. BY THE GOVERNMENT—LARGE FRAUDS ALLEGED AGAINST THE FIRM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Numerous sensational stories concerning an alleged violation of the Revenue laws by Jordan, Marsh & Co., the leading dry-goods firm of this city, have been circulated and printed here to-day, and have created great excitement. The facts were these: Upon representations made by Customs detectives to the United States Court, a warrant was issued for an inspection of the books of the firm, and when the officers appeared every facility was afforded them for an examination on the premises. This, however, was declined by the officers, who preferred to take the books into court, and thereupon Mr. Jordan directed the books to be packed, and furnished his own conveyance for them to the Court-house. No specifications or charges were made in the presence of the firm, nor are they aware of any that can be made. In the examination, the officers, they say, will find everything open and above board, and if there are any discrepancies the firm seem as anxious for the truth as the representatives of the Government. Jordan, Marsh & Co. have been aware, for some time past, that the officers had premeditated this step, but their books were used as usual; and feeling confident of their innocence, they were willing to offer the Government every facility, knowing that their business would bear the closest scrutiny. The prevailing impression is that the Government will fail to make a case.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The *Traveller* states that Special Agent Norman H. Bingham seized the books of Jordan, Marsh & Co. this morning for alleged frauds on the revenue of the United States, the amount of the alleged frauds being set without an examination of the books at over $1,500,000, with the probability that it will reach a larger sum. These alleged frauds have extended over a period of years, it is asserted. The examination of the books is going on, but until completed it is impossible to give the exact figures, although those best informed in the matter assert that they will probably reach nearly double those above given. The seizure causes much talk and no little excitement in business circles. The members of the firm, it is said, court the fullest investigation, and assert there was no occasion for seizing their books.

THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

A SPECIAL ELECTION TO FILL THE VACANCY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Gov. Dix has issued a proclamation for an election of a Member of Assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the conviction of Henry W. Genet, in New-York, of felony.

MEXICO.

A FIGHT AT MATAMORAS—A POLICEMAN KILLED.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 27.—A fight occurred to-day in the Market place between some of Cortina's men and the police, in which a policeman was shot and instantly killed. The murderer took refuge in Cortina's head-quarters, but the General surrendered him to the police, by whom he was lodged in prison. Cortina's friends say he will be installed as Mayor of this city on New-Year's Day, which will doubtless lead to another fight, as both parties are armed and determined.

ARREST OF A NOTED DESPERADO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A special telegram to the Chicago *Times* from St. Paul gives particulars of the arrest of a fellow named Ed. Hayes, one of the most notorious desperadoes infesting the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Hayes was arrested by the Sheriff of Clay County, Minn., on a warrant charging him with murder, sworn out some time ago by another notorious character, named Dan Mullen, who was subsequently killed in a night raid of soldiers from Fort Abraham Lincoln. A little over a year ago Mullen and Hayes had a quarrel about a woman, and during the encounter fifteen shots were exchanged. Both received several wounds, none of which proved fatal.

THE PROPOSED MEXICAN RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 27.—The officers of the Mexico National Railway in this City have received a telegram from Mexico, dated Dec. 21, announcing that Congress, which was to have adjourned on the 17th inst., had voted to extend its session thirty working days, to consider the railway question, and decide to which of the three companies a money subsidy of $10,000 per mile for narrow gauge, or $13,000 per mile for broad gauge should be granted. It will be remembered that President Lerdo recently reported in favor of a so-called Mexican company, composed of fourteen native merchants; but it was intimated that such action was not to be considered inimical to the American companies, but as a basis of desired fusion. Congress, doubting the financial ability of the native company, does not seem ready to confirm the proposed contract with it, and as a desire for early railroad construction is strong and honest throughout the country, it is still quite possible that during the next thirty days of the session to be devoted to this business, a concession may be awarded to one or the other of the American parties.

INDICTED FOR VIOLATING THE REVENUE LAWS.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The late Grand Jury of the United States District Court found three indictments against David Townsend and Thomas D. Townsend, constituting the firm of Townsend & Co., commission merchants of Central Wharf, for aiding in procuring false entries of goods of the cargoes of three vessels. On being arrested they entered into recognizance, each in the sum of $5,000 to answer.

A CALIFORNIA TOWN ROBBED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—A party of twenty Mexicans and several white men, all armed, to-night entered Dingston, Fresno County, and seized twenty citizens, and bound them hands and feet, and then robbed the two stores in the town, getting about $1,000 in money, and a large quantity of jewelry and ribbons. They made their escape, and the people are in hot pursuit.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 27.—Hon. William S. Patten, a prominent citizen of this place, died at an early hour this morning, aged seventy-three. He had been Chancellor of Brown University for six years, and for forty-two years Cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, being the oldest bank cashier in the city.

SUICIDE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 27.—At 11:45 o'clock to-day, Mr. Charles Stilson, an old and highly respected member of the Cleveland Bar, shot himself, and is now dying. Financial embarrassment is said to be the cause of the act.

WIFE MURDER BY A BLIND PAUPER.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Lucy Tenney was murdered in her bed, in Grafton, on Dec. 24, by her husband, Moses Tenney, a blind pauper, eighty-eight years of age. A Coroner's jury has returned a verdict to that effect, and Tenney is now under arrest.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

EXTENT OF THE MOVEMENT—DISTURBANCES REPORTED.

The general strike of railroad engineers on the several lines of the vast system of the Pennsylvania Central Company threatens to assume an alarming aspect. Disturbances are reported at some points, which may, possibly, become more serious than they now appear to be. It would seem, however, that there is some uncertainty as to the extent of the movement, and that the men are not entirely united on the question of its advisability. It is evident it has been precipitated on them by orders from the central organization, and it remains to be seen whether the very large number of men affected will be willing to yield obedience to this arbitrary authority.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI—REPORTS FROM PITTSBURG.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 27.—The excitement over the engineers' strike is unabated here. One train left for Pittsburg this morning in charge of Master of Transportation Simmons. A posse of police was sent on this train to Denison, there to receive orders from the Sheriff. A dispatch was received by Manager Caldwell from head-quarters in Pittsburg, which states that the engineers on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Division have gone to work and signed a paper agreeing not to strike again if they are given employment, and denouncing the Brotherhood as the cause of their trouble. A train has just arrived from Pittsburg.

STATEMENT BY THE MEN OF THE CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—A reporter has visited the striking engineers in the Pendleton Yards, and received a number of statements in regard to the cause of the strike. Messrs. Jessup, Zeigler, Price, and Clemmins, the oldest engineers on the Little Miami Railroad, state that about two years ago Col. Thos. Scott and Messrs. McCullough and Sayng and the engineers made an agreement in regard to the salaries of the engineers, agreeing that the contract then made should not be violated by either party before both parties to it had discussed the matter. The engineers claim that the agreement has been violated. They think that, considering their dangers, responsibilities, and the number of their working hours, their wages are not too high. That there was a large minority of engineers who dreaded the issue is shown by the fact that out of fifty-one engineers of the Cincinnati Division twenty-five voted against the strike. Superintendent Ellison expects to move all the passenger trains on Monday morning as usual. To-day all the passenger trains left on time, except the accommodation train.

THE EXTENT OF THE STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—The railroad troubles are confined to the Pan-Handle route.

THE RUMORED STRIKES ON WESTERN RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27.—Train despatchers at the offices of the Illinois Central, Northwestern, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads in this city, deny the report that the engineers and firemen on these roads have struck, and assert that there is no cause for strikes on these roads, as the wages have not been reduced. The engineers of the Great Eastern Railroad have struck, as before reported.

NO VIOLENCE REPORTED SO FAR—TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Up to midnight no violence or particular trouble has occurred by reason of the strike of the engineers. The railroad authorities to-night shipped 500 cartridges to Bradford Junction for the use of the Sheriff of Darke County. There has been a consultation with the State authorities relative to calling out the militia for duty in case they are needed, but up to this hour no calls have been issued.

STOPPAGE AND DELAY OF TRAINS—DISTURBANCES REPORTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—The train which left here on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad last night, was thrown from the track outside the city, by an open switch, and was abandoned. The regular Louisville train last night went through, but no train has arrived from Louisville since 8 o'clock last night. On the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, no trains have gone through or arrived since 12 o'clock yesterday. The train due here at 6 o'clock last evening, is reported to be at Bradford Junction, Ohio. There is a large crowd about the Union Depot, but no riotous demonstrations have been made as yet. A train is now ready to start for Columbus, and will probably get off about noon to-day. A serious disturbance is reported at Logansport this morning, but no particulars have been received.

A NON-STRIKING ENGINEER SHOT—FORCES DISPATCHED TO LOGANSPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—A train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad left the Union Depot this evening at 6:30 o'clock in charge of Harvey Vance, an engineer not a member of the union. Before the train reached the outskirts of the city a shot was fired, which took effect in Vance's arm, inflicting a slight flesh wound. The shot was fired by a striking engineer, whose name could not be learned. Several policemen were on board the engine at the time, and the man was arrested. No trains have gone east on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad to-day, and none have arrived up to 6 o'clock. There has been one train each way on the Louisville Road to-day. The Sheriff of Cass County telegraphed to-day from Logansport for assistance to quell a disturbance there, and two companies, numbering 150 men, were sent out by the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad, under the command of Gen. Dan McCauley. They will reach Logansport to-night. A train from Chicago, for Richmond, went over the road to-day, but did not stop at Logansport.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—The striking engineers and brakesmen did not notify the officials of the Jeffersonville, Mitchell and Indianapolis Railroad of their intended action until the trains were ready to start yesterday afternoon. After much trouble the 3 o'clock P. M. train was got out in charge of the master mechanic of the road. The strike will cause the suspension of all freight and night passenger trains. Arrangements have been made to run out daily two passenger trains in charge of engineers not belonging to the union. Horace Scott, General Superintendent, thinks by Monday he will be able to resume a portion of the freight trains. Several of the strikers told a *Courier-Journal* reporter yesterday that the members of the union on the Jeffersonville, Mitchell and Indianapolis Railroad sent a deputation to Pittsburg, several days since, which met other deputations who together waited on Mr. McCullough, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Company, and remonstrated against the reduction. He referred them back to the officials of this division. It is understood that the members of the union on the Jeffersonville Road awaited a telegram from head-quarters, at Pittsburg, before inaugurating a strike. The telegram was received yesterday morning, and the strike commenced at 12 o'clock noon. All trains starting out before that time were brought safely to their destination. No violence is reported.

VIEW OF PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN IN THIS CITY.

The strike inaugurated by the engineers and firemen on several Western roads that have been leased and run by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it seems, was not altogether unexpected here. Inquiries made yesterday at the office of the New-York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City, and of interested officials in this City, elicited, however, but little additional information regarding the strike, beyond that published in the morning papers. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, left the City at 3 P. M. yesterday, for Philadelphia, having been telegraphed for on account of the strike. The General Eastern Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad said during the day that the company had made some preparations to meet the strike, which, in his opinion, could not be avoided. In view of the falling off in the amount of travel and transportation, it had been deemed necessary to reduce the wages of employes along the line, and it was not at all surprising that some of them should oppose such action. The reduction of wages, it is said, is to be quite general, and all in the employ of the company will be affected thereby. The reduction of ten per cent. in the wages paid the employes of the New-Jersey or New-York Division is to take effect on the 1st of January. The engineers and firemen in this division also threaten to strike as soon as the company attempts to enforce the order reducing their pay. The result of the present strike, however, on the other divisions of the road, will no doubt control the movements of the employes on the New-Jersey Division.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company anticipate but slight interruption to travel by the strike, and say that many of the strikers will, no doubt, be glad to resume work at the reduced rates, and some of them have already offered to do so. At the depot at Jersey City everything moves along as usual, the passenger trains, as well as all the other trains, moving in and out on regular time. The agents assure passengers that they need have no fear of being delayed on any part of the line.

In relation to the strikes of the employes of the Panhandle and Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the lines west of Pittsburg, General Manager McCullough stated yesterday that all trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, between Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, had again commenced running on time, and that all the men had resumed work. On the Fort Wayne Road no further difficulty is apprehended, and it is believed that by the first of the coming week the strike will be entirely ended and all trains running as usual. The strike was caused by a reduction of ten per cent. on salaries which was made by the company.

LABOR TROUBLES.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO—THE WORK OF THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Notwithstanding threats of the young man Hoffman, spokesman for the working man's delegation, the day has passed quietly, and without hostile demonstration on the part of the laboring classes. The rooms of the Relief and Aid Society were thronged with people claiming to be in want, and a much larger amount of money was paid out than usual, but no trouble is reported. The usual course was pursued, that of registration, followed by thorough investigation by sub-agents, and applicants were told that on Monday next help would be furnished them. In cases of actual suffering, or where men declared they were penniless, sums of two dollars were furnished for temporary relief. The total sum now in hands of the society is in the neighborhood of six hundred thousand dollars. The average daily expenditures so far this Winter has been nearly fifteen hundred dollars. Strangers are flocking to this city in great numbers, anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to live at the expense of the Relief and Aid Society.

THE GALLOWS.

EXECUTION OF THE MAN OSIER AT PEMBROKE, CANADA.

PEMBROKE, Canada, Dec. 27.—The man Osier, who was convicted at the last assizes of outraging and murdering a Polish woman named Luevitgh, aged about eighty years, and living on the Apenago Road, suffered this morning the extreme penalty of the law. The prisoner was attended to the scaffold by Rev. M. Jouvenal, who had for the last few days been assiduous in ministering to the spiritual interests of the condemned man. On reaching the scaffold the prisoner knelt down, the priest kneeling beside him, and speaking in French, said: "I am going to tell the truth now, as before God, in whose presence I am about to appear. What I said about O'Keefe, when I accused him of the crime, was false. He is innocent, as I am also, of that crime; but I forgive all." The prisoner appeared composed. He had frequently within the last few days expressed his willingness to die, saying that he was not afraid of death, and was prepared for it. He slept and ate well, and seemed to enjoy excellent health. He had not, however, retired to bed last night until some time after midnight, when he laid down and slept soundly for about two hours. He then arose and dressed himself with great care, and spent the remainder of the time in devotional exercises. Father Jouvenal and a number of the Sisters of Charity visited him about 6 o'clock in the morning, when mass was celebrated in his cell. When the Sheriff, accompanied by the hangman and other officials, entered his cell to pinion him and escort him to the scaffold, he shook hands with the Sheriff, and expressed thanks for the treatment he had received. When on the scaffold, he continued ejaculating prayers for mercy until the fatal noose was placed on his neck and the cap drawn over his face. The bolt was drawn at 7:45, and Osier was launched into eternity. He was 24 years of age, and was born at Three Rivers, where his relatives reside.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The following dispatches have been received by Auditor Dayton:

WEST TROY, Dec. 26.—The last of the fleet of boats that came through from Utica, eleven in number, locked into the river here this morning. They expect to get through to New-York. I have telegraphed Superintendents to draw off the water and go into Winter quarters.

ALEXANDER BARKLEY,
Canal Commissioner.

COHOES, Dec. 26.—All the boats in my section, eleven in number, were locked into tide-water yesterday. NORRIS NORTH.

Two boats started from here to-day in an effort to open a passage through the ice to Troy, in order that canal boats there could be brought down. They met with poor success, at last accounts.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE VIRGINIUS.

THE VESSEL CONDEMNED AS A LEGAL PRIZE BY THE SPANISH COURT.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—A prize court, before which the case of the steam-ship Virginius was brought, has concluded its labors. The vessel is condemned as a legal prize.

A SUSPECTED FILIBUSTER.

THE EDGAR STEWART—AUTHENTIC RECORD OF THE VESSEL.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Several dispatches having been sent from this city in regard to the fitting out of the filibustering steamer Edgar Stewart for an expedition to Cuba, and it having been stated in the local press this morning that she had cleared from this port for Jamaica, the following authentic and official statement in regard to the Edgar Stewart is furnished the press:

The steamer now lies at Jenkins' wharf, watched daily by Customs officials. Her register is in the hands of the Collector of the Port, and she will not be allowed to leave under any circumstances without the full knowledge and consent of the proper department at Washington.

The Edgar Stewart was built at Guilford, Conn., in 1869, and, from her papers, is owned by Zimri W. Butcher, of New-York. On the 21st of March, 1872, she obtained enrollment at New-York and sailed coastwise for New-London, where, on the 28th of the same month, she surrendered her enrollment and obtained a temporary register. She arrived at this port on the 1st of February last, from Key West, under the command of Rudolph Simmers, her cargo consisting of seventy-one tons of old iron, and has been lying quietly at her wharf ever since. A few weeks ago Col. Melchor Aguero, representing her owners, contracted with parties to repair her boilers and machinery to the extent of a few thousand dollars. These repairs are now going on, and cannot be completed under four or five weeks.

THE EDGAR STEWART TO TAKE OUT NOTHING BUT PASSENGERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Information has been received here from Baltimore that the steamer Edgar Stewart, which has been fully overhauled and put in sea-going condition at that city, is expected to sail very shortly. She is cleared for Jamaica, taking nothing but passengers, in order to avoid a suspicion of violating the neutrality laws.

A COOL PROPOSITION—AN INTENDED ORATION WHICH MAY NOT COME OFF.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A delegation of Cubans will leave Baltimore to-morrow for New-York, to meet the United States steamer Juniata, and escort to Baltimore Señors Manuel Silveiro and Amador Saco, formerly of the Edgar Stewart, who are among the survivors of the Virginius crew. They were both officers of the Virginius, have fought in Cuba, and their escape from death at the hands of the Spaniards is to be attributed to their extreme youth; Silveiro being only seventeen years old. After a short stay in Baltimore they will join the crew of the Edgar Stewart.

A PASSENGER FOR THE EDGAR STUART.

Gen. Aguilera, Vice President of the Cuban Republic, who has been at his residence in Baltimore for some time past, has been recalled to active duty, and will possibly sail on the Edgar Stewart.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

ATTITUDE OF THE INHABITANTS—A FESTIVAL DAY—SCENES IN THE EVENING—BURRIEL'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONSUL SMITH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1873.

Although I have been here but a very short time, I have been greatly impressed by the desire of the Spanish officers and volunteers to show every possible attention to Americans here. Personally, I had taken up my quarters at one of the two hotels only a few hours, when I received a visit from a Spanish officer, who spoke English perfectly, and who invited me that evening to visit the "Club Espanole de San Carlos." At the hotel itself I mess with the officers of one of the three battalions stationed in the town, and they are courtesy itself. Some of them know a few words of English, and they delight to air them, as it were, not only to enjoy my surprise, but also, as I think, to show that personally they are friendly to the American nation. Last week, doubtless, things were different, but not because there was any war feeling here. On the contrary, one of the battalions is notoriously averse to fighting the Stars and Stripes, being full of Republicans of the Castelar stamp. But last week there were two English men-of-war, the Niobe and the Woodlark, in the harbor, also a French war steamer, the Kersaint, also the Wyoming, from Aspinwall, the Juniata and the Kansas. Now the English vessels have departed for Kingston, Jamaica, the Frenchman has gone to Havana, the Wyoming has returned to her own cruising ground, the Juniata is steaming backward and forward outside the harbor awaiting developments, and the only messenger of war visible is the Kansas. Consequently the military here do not feel as if they were being challenged to fight. The stiffness of the imbroglio has worked itself off, and with the second, sober thought comes a keen desire to show us that in this whole matter there was no thought of insult to our flag or our nation. I have conversed frequently with our Consul, Mr. Young, and the Vice Consul, Mr. Schmidt, and with the principal officers of the Kansas and the Juniata, and all unite in saying that from Morales, the present Military Governor, down to the youngest cadet, there is but one wish, and that is to be as agreeable as possible to us.

Yesterday was the fête of the Immaculate Conception. The vessels in the harbor were dressed with flags, the plaza was crowded with holiday seekers, the narrow streets were actually dangerous with the wild driving of the volantes, or Spanish carriages, on their way to the Alameda. The bells jangled broken music all day long, calling the faithful to the great cathedral, which occupies one side of the public square. In the evening the houses and the plaza were illuminated brilliantly with jets of gas, pipes being laid for the occasion on the edges of the fountains and along the parapet of the cathedral terrace, and on the façade of the Governor's palace, which is exactly opposite. The two great clubs of the city, the Casino, or Catalan Club, and the San Carlos, occupy the two other sides. They were also brilliantly illuminated and decorated with numerous Spanish flags, whose folds were festooned gracefully from pillar to pillar and from lamp to lamp. The centre of the plaza was occupied by the united bands of the different regiments, and all the youth and beauty of the city promenaded round them, talking, flirting, laughing, in the brilliant gas-light that quite eclipsed the pale, calm glimpses of the moon. The plaza was not only illuminated with the extraneous gas-jets, it had also its own lamps, actually the same as those in our small parks in New-York. Ordinarily, these lamps are not lighted when there is a full moon, or, indeed, the merest crescent apology for moonlight; but yesterday the whole were in a blaze, and the effect was dazzling. The plaza is also adorned with many trees, I think laurels, which are uncommonly leafy, and afford an admirable shaded canopy. Besides these, there are four flower plats at each corner of the square, and in the centre of each is a fountain. What with the perfume of many flowers, the rustling of the leaves overhead with the pleasant sea breeze, the seductive strains of the waltz, the glancing of eyes dark as night, and the flashing of shoulders white as snow, for all the ladies were in full dress, the scene was an enchanting one, and calculated to soften all hearts, and to make all souls friendly. It was probably owing to these influences that the American officers and residents repaired in such numbers to the Club San Carlos, where they received an admirable reception. Members, many of them Spanish officers, came up without introduction, shook hands cordially, spoke either in French, Spanish, or English, and went away with a pleasant smile. Others, heavy fathers of the club, who could speak English or French, pressed sangaree, cigars, claret cup and other refreshments upon us. Two young officers playing billiards (there were three tables) finding that some of us could play, insisted on giving up the table, and would not be refused. A gentleman who, by the by, could not speak a word of English, produced from somewhere a bottle of wonderful rum, which he insisted on our tasting. These little indications show clearly that there is now no angry feeling against Americans. Indeed, some residents here have gone so far as to hint that there is danger of a demonstration in favor of America and against the Catalan Club any day. But from this may heaven defend us, for then nothing could save our throats from being cut. Still it is sufficiently clear, from the demonstrations of the San Carlos Club, that there is a feeling antagonistic to the Catalanism, if I may be permitted to coin the word, of the Casino. This latter is, of course, a ramification of the Casino in Havana, the whole governing power being a development similar to the Jacobin clubs in the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution. I sincerely hope that there will no splitting of opinions or parties among the Spanish here, because this unhappy country will then suffer woes more deplorable. But frankly, I do perceive that there is an element among the Spaniards here who do not approve Gen. Burriel's conduct. With regard to the capture of the Virginius and the execution of the four chiefs all are agreed, but there are many who strongly reprobate the shooting of Capt. Fry and the crew.

It may well be that a consciousness of the growing disunion between the Spanish here impelled Burriel to such vehement action, in the hope that the common danger might unite them all. But, through the kindness of the Vice Consul, Mr. Smith, I have read all the correspondence between him and Gen. Burriel, and, with every desire to come to an impartial conclusion, I must believe Gen. Burriel to be a very weak and passionate man, swelled out for the moment with a sense of immense triumph, and yet anxious, by miserable devices and subterfuges, to escape the consequences of his acts. The Virginius was brought into the harbor on the evening of the 1st of November. On the 2d, the Vice Consul attempted to telegraph to Jamaica to ascertain the legal standing of the vessel, but his dispatch was not sent. During that day, he sent two letters to Burriel, begging for information upon the subject and asking permission to see the prisoners to which no reply was vouchsafed. On the 3d November he dispatched a formal protest, to which Burriel replied at great length. The General seems to consider himself a wit, and he answers the earnest appeals of Mr. Smith with contemptuous persiflage, laying great stress on unimportant points, and on misunderstandings which the merest tyro could see had nothing to do either with the subject-matter or Mr. Smith's wishes. Mr. Smith wants to know if the Virginius was sailing under American colors. Burriel replies that the term is vague, as there are many nations of America in the New World, and all have different flags. Mr. Smith wishes to see Gen. Ryan to receive his last will and testament; Burriel replies that Mr. O'Ryan is an Englishman, having been born in Canada, and that Mr. Smith, in declaring him to be a citizen of the United States, has been guilty of deceit. Mr. Smith desires to have access to the prisoners of the United States nationality, that he may see to their being properly defended at their trial. Gen. Burriel replies that none of the prisoners have asked for the protection of the United States Consulate, and that the action of Mr. Smith, in attempting to cover them with the mantle of his Government, is, to say the least, suspicious. As for the failure to reply to Mr. Smith's dispatches, Gen. Burriel replies that it was a *festa*, and that the officers of the Government were saying their prayers. And with regard to the telegraphic dispatch, he declares that he refused to permit it to pass according to the power vested in him by the treaty regulating the submarine telegraph communication. All this is couched in most insulting terms. When Mr. Smith speaks of the sorrow he has experienced at the neglect of his dispatches, this courteous Governor replies that the sorrow of the Vice Consulate has caused him much pain, and, adding insult to injury, he threatens to report him to the Supreme Civil Government for suspicious officiousness.

But, let not the insolence of Gen. Burriel's language and demeanor blind us to the facts in the case, which he urges with the warmth of a man smarting under a sense of wrong. He tells the Vice Consul flatly that there could be no doubt of the character of the Virginius—for that she was well known to the world both in America and Europe. This is true. He says that there could be no United States citizens on board, for every man there had forfeited his rights by his connection with the rebel chiefs. To be just to Burriel, throughout his correspondence there breathes not only an ardent patriotism, but the warmest respect and liking for the United States. He takes the ground that the Virginius hoisted the United States flag just as she would have hoisted any other, for he declares that she had a full provision of the flags of all countries on board. He is a curious mixture of childishness and ferocity, this Burriel, and yet he seems to be desirous to do right according to his lights. A perusal of his letters shows two things: first, that he had no desire whatever to insult the American flag; and, secondly, that he was determined to have the blood of his country's enemies at whatever cost and danger.

GAR.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

CANNINGTON, Ontario, Dec. 27.—Thos. Cliff, a wagon-maker, committed suicide by hanging himself in his shop this morning. He was about sixty-five years of age.

WASHINGTON.

CALEB CUSHING NOMINATED FOR THE SPANISH MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The reports current as to the formal acceptance of the resignation of Gen. Sickles as Minister to Spain are to-day confirmed by the President in the appointment of Caleb Cushing as his successor. The nomination of the latter will be sent to the Senate immediately upon the reassembling of Congress. Mr. Cushing had a short interview with the President this morning, in reference to the mission, which he has accepted.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE PRESIDENT'S NEW-YEAR'S RECEPTION.

The following is the official programme for the President's reception on New-Year's Day: At 11 o'clock A. M. he will receive the members of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers. At 11:30, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Governor of the District of Columbia and suite, Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the United States Court of Claims. At 12 o'clock, officers of the army and navy. At 12:30, Assistant Secretaries of the departments, Assistant Postmasters General and Assistant Attorneys General, and the heads of bureaus of the several departments. At 12:45 P. M., the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812 and members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia. The reception of citizens will commence at 1 P. M., at which time the gates will be opened, and will terminate at 2 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

The Treasurer of the United States shipped during the week ending to-day $1,349,000 in notes and $616,800 in fractional currency. The receipts of fractional currency from the Printing Division during the week were $516,200. The Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks $393,214,900, to secure circulating notes, and $16,365,200 to secure deposits of public moneys. National bank currency outstanding to-day, $348,435,328. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $191,046. Total for the month, $7,020,302, and total for the fiscal year, $46,833,793. Treasurer Spinner this morning received a contribution to the conscience fund of $200, in gold certificates, from New-York.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE FOR THE NAVY.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department to discontinue the recruiting depots at Toledo, Detroit, New-Orleans, Baltimore, and various other points, which were opened some weeks ago, at the beginning of the complications with Spain. The number of men in the navy is now 10,000, and it would have been an easy matter to ship 20,000, or even 30,000, had the public service required them. The regular recruiting stations at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be continued, though enlistments by them will be confined to able-bodied seamen only, to keep that class up to the required number, such men being always needed in the service. Landsmen and other recruits will not be accepted.

ILLICIT STILLS DESTROYED.

Internal Revenue Supervisor Cobb, of Tennessee, reports to the Internal Revenue Office that three illicit distilleries have been destroyed by Collector Cooper, in the Second District of that State, and nine in the Third District by Collector Wilkinson.

KUKLUX PRISONERS RECOMMENDED FOR PARDON.

The Attorney General to-day recommended to the President for pardon Ringgold Young and Neal Haskins, of Alabama, who were convicted of Kuklux outrages some time since and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $1,325,478; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,325,000; coin, $80,314,097; including coin certificates, $32,850,200; outstanding legal tenders, $377,191,602.

NAVAL ASSIGNMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Surgeon J. R. Tryon has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at New-York; Surgeon Geo. H. Cooke, to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va.; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. S. Somerly, to the Naval Academy; Commander C. A. Babcock, Lieut. Wm. C. Gibson, Surgeon J. H. Tinkham, and Passed Assistant Paymaster D. D. Hurlbut have been detached from recruiting duty at Burlington, Vt., and placed on waiting orders; Commander Joseph P. Fyne and Master H. M. Fallman, from recruiting duty at Detroit, Mich., and placed on waiting orders; Commander E. E. Potter and Passed Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan, from recruiting duty at Chicago, Ill., and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Commander Wm. Whitehead, Lieut. J. A. Chester, and Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose, from recruiting duty at Toledo, Ohio, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Z. L. Tanner, Master F. E. Upton, and Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Ware, from recruiting duty at Buffalo, N. Y., and placed on waiting orders.

ENLISTMENT FOR THE MARINE CORPS STOPPED.

In accordance with orders from the Navy Department, the enlistment of recruits for the Marine Corps has been stopped, and the stations at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have been closed. The legal standard of the corps is 2,500 enlisted men, but before the Cuban trouble the number did not exceed 2,000. Upon the beginning of the Spanish difficulties orders were given to fill the corps to its full number, and since then 300 or 400 recruits have been accepted, but the corps is still below the number authorized by law.

THE MONITOR MONTAUK.

The old monitor Montauk, which has been lying at the navy-yard here since the war, will leave to-morrow for New-York in tow of two tugs, where she will be repaired and put in seaworthy condition.

A PATENT AGENT GUILTY OF MISCONDUCT.

The Commissioner of Patents last October made charges against Thomas H. Upperman, a patent agent, of willfully, fraudulently, and corruptly withholding or misapplying moneys which he had received from clients ostensibly to pay Patent Office fees. The Commissioner after giving ample time to answer the charges, says there appears no palliation of the offenses charged, proven, and confessed, and it is therefore adjudged that said Upperman has been guilty of such gross misconduct as to demand that the Commissioner shall refuse any longer to recognize him as a patent agent, and it is accordingly ordered that said Upperman, or any firm of which he may be a member, be hereafter forbidden to practice before the Patent Office in any and all cases.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE DURELL.

Congressmen Wilson, of Indiana, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin, the sub-committee appointed by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, left Washington to-night for New-Orleans to investigate the charges brought against United States District Judge Durell by parties seeking his impeachment.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—A GIFT FROM THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Grand Duke Alexis has presented to the University of Michigan, located at Ann Arbor, thirty volumes of the history and educational interests of Russia. The Board of Regents accepted the gift to-day with thanks to his Imperial Highness.

THE SENATE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The Senate Committee on Transportation arrived here last night, and met this morning at the St. Charles Hotel for the purpose of hearing testimony concerning trade statistics, &c. A committee from the Chamber of Commerce, headed by Judge J. H. Kennard, waited upon the committee, tendering them the hospitalities of the city. A committee from the Cotton Exchange also called, extended their greeting, invited them to visit the Cotton Exchange, and expressed their willingness to impart any information possessed upon the subject of the committee's industries. Both committees were received by Mr. Windom. Hon. W. M. Burrell, Mr. Higby, and others, by request of the committee, made statements giving their views regarding the proposed Fort St. Philip Canal.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WINTER.

Thou dark-robed man with solemn pace,
And mantle muffled round thy face,
Like the dim vision seen by Saul,
Upraised by spells from death's dark hall:
Thou sad small man—face thin and old,
Teeth set, and nose pinched blue with cold,
Ne'er mind! Thy coat, so long and black,
And fitting round thee all so slack,
Has glorious spangles, and its stars
Are like a conqueror's fresh from wars
Who wove it in time's awful loom,
With woof of glory, warp of gloom!
Jove's planet glitters on thy breast,
The morning star adorns thy crest,
The waxing or the waning moon
Clings to thy turban, late or soon:
Orion's belt is thine, thy thigh
His jeweled sword hangs brightly by;
The Pleiades seven, the gypsy's star,
Shine as thy shoulder-knots afar:
And the great Dog-star, bright, unknown,
Blazes beside thee like a throne.
Take heart! thy coat so long and black,
Sore-worn, and fitting round thee slack,
Is broidered by the Northern Lights,
Those silver arrows shot by sprites—
Is powdered by the Milky Way,
With awful pearls unknown to day,
Which well make up for all the hues
Proud Summer, bridegroom-like, may use.

Proud Summer with his roses' sheen,
And dress of scarlet, blue, and green,
Floods us with such a sea of light,
We miss the faint far isles of night,
And thoughtless dance, while he with lute
Beguiles us, or assists to fruit;
But, like a shade from spirit-land,
Dim Winter beckons with his hand—
He beckons; all things darker grow,
Save white-churned waves and wreathing snow:
We pause; a chill creeps through our veins;
We dare not thank him for his pains;
We fear to follow, and we creep
To candle-light, to cards, to sleep.

Yet, when we follow him, how deep
The secret he has got to keep!
How wonderful! how passing grand!
For peering through his storms there stand
The eternal cities of the sky,
With stars like street-lamps hung on high—
No angel yet can sum their worth,
Though angels sang when they had birth.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

HOW I LOST THE COUNTY.

"Lucky fellow, you!" said my friend Sardonyx, as we left the House together, after the division that presaged the dissolution which was imminent, "to have a county in your pocket. Well, here's the confounded business to begin again, and after the facer I got at Newmarket; it's maddening, Walwyn, upon my word."

I looked down upon him with the easy compassion of a man with a secure seat. "Upon my word," I said, "I don't care two pins about it. The county will have me, or I'd just as soon not be bothered with it. But then it costs me next to nothing."

"There you go," said Sardonyx, savagely. "Costs next to nothing! O you lucky divil! Why, I daresay you won't spend a couple of hundred for your election!"

"About seventy-five is the usual figure," I replied; "and upon my word I think I get the worth of it in butter, and eggs, and fish, and saddles of mutton that the people send me in honor of the event."

"Ugh!" cried Sardonyx, groaning again. "Well, you ought to put down a couple of thousand, at least, at the Carlton as a thank-offering; or, perhaps, you'd better hand it over to me. I'm in for six, at least. You won't? Hard-hearted old brute, farewell!"

Next morning I had a letter from our "whip:" "Dear Walwyn—I may tell you in extreme confidence that the chief is determined for diss." (A thing everybody had known about a week.) "You're all right at Cadnant, I suppose; but keep your eye on Gimball. To your tents, O Israel!"

I'd a particular reason for not wishing to leave town just then, and it was with great reluctance that I ordered my man to pack my things, and meet me at Euston for the five o'clock express. There was no fear of anybody coming forward against me; but I felt that I ought to go down to make arrangements. As for Gimball, that was absurd. He'd never dare to do such a thing. Why, my father had been the making of Gimball, and to think of his coming forward against us! Pooh! he would be laughed out of the county.

Hitherto, as Sardonyx had told me, I had been a lucky fellow. I had been left an orphan early, and came into the estate at my majority, with a fine accumulation to start with. I had found a seat in Parliament waiting for me, without trouble or expense. Certainly I speedily got rid of the accumulation, and had dipped the estate a little since; but I enjoyed myself considerably in the interim, and had accumulated a fine fund of experience.

Penwalyn, my place in Wales, is not a favorite residence of mine. It is a damp and gloomy house, surrounded by ancestral trees that seem to distil green mold, and is a dozen miles from anywhere. It is very little changed since my great-grandfather's time; the furniture is of his date, I think, and the rooms are of that period—dark and dull. The hall is the only decent place in the house, and is hung with the portraits of my ancestors. I haven't much respect for my ancestors—I believe they were a coarse, raffish lot, and ate and drank a good deal more than was good for them or their descendants. But there are some good portraits. Sir Whipple Walwyn, by Vandyke, a man with a peaked beard, and hair hanging down over his shoulders: the courtly painter has subdued the glowing tint in his nose, but there it is, nevertheless—the family badge. The next is a Lely: Lady Gwendolen Walwyn, a court beauty of Charles II.'s time; a décolleté, simpering beauty, who first introduced good looks into our family. Then there is Sir Peregrine, by Hudson, in a tie wig, blue-velvet coat, and white-satin waistcoat, and the glowing red nose, characteristic of the family, that makes one think that Lady Gwendolen, his mother, was, perhaps, a good deal belied. A sweet girl's face, by Sir Joshua, is the charm of the collection, and she it was who kicked over the traces so confoundedly, whose husband was killed in a duel about her, and who bolted afterward with the survivor. On the whole, I had just about as soon spend a week in the family vault as at Penwaylyn. I've the greatest possible objection to a place that seems to reek of deceased ancestors; and I sympathize most earnestly with those Persian fellows, who, they tell me, rather than inhabit a house in which their parents have died, pull it down and build another.

I got to Penwalyn next morning at eleven or so, and sent for my steward, Rowland Evans, who lives just on the outskirts of the park; the queerest looking fellow you ever saw. He wears a tall, fluffy hat stuck on the back of his head; his eyes are long and narrow, and he generally keeps them half closed; he has a hooked nose, and a mouth that is always buttoned up tight into an expression of care and anxiety. He is dressed in gray Welsh tweed, and carries in one hand a voluminous umbrella, in the other a square basket, opening with a couple of flaps at the top.

I was waiting for him in the business room, a little room looking out on the park, the only pleasant one in the house, as I think, which I generally use when I am at Penwalyn. As soon as he came in he deposited his basket on the floor, put his hat on top of that, and balanced his umbrella across them. When he had done this he came and accosted me very warmly. Rowland has known me ever since I was the size of your thumb, and is, I believe, sincerely attached to me.

"How do you do, Master Richard? How do they get on in London, Sir, and at the Parliament-house? Indeed, I am very glad to see you, Sir. I have bought you a few eggs, Sir, and a little fresh butter, all made at home, Sir."

"Thank you, Evans. Yes, I'm all right. As for the Parliament, they're going to dissolve it."

"Dear me, Sir Richard; and what a pity—such a fine Parliament as it was! Well, indeed, and what shall we do next?"

"The next thing is a general election, I suppose," said I carelessly; "but we're all right down here."

"O, dear, Sir Richard; well now, I don't know; there is no bounds to the presumption of some people."

"But nobody would oppose *me* in my own county; the thing's impossible, Evans?"

"'Tis that distressful Gimball, Sir, that we have to fear; none other for sure. There is no bound to his folly and assurance. He would have no chance against you, Sir Richard; but, indeed, I fear he means to try. So I have heard, at least; but I wouldn't have you go too much by what I say, Sir."

This coincided very disagreeably with what our "whip" had told me, and I was a good deal annoyed at the intelligence. I didn't fear the result of a contest, but I found myself all of a sudden likely to be called upon for a considerable sum of money, and I might look forward, for the next three months, to a constant sojourn at Penwalyn, enlivened by incessant canvassing and entertaining all the county side. And I had hoped to have been able to slip away to Italy, where the Ruddocks (I was awfully spooney on Hilda Ruddock then) were going for the Winter.

Gimball was a retired lawyer who had made a great fortune—with all kinds of rascality I've no doubt—and settled down in Cadnant, where he built a house twice as big as any other in the county. As he was constantly giving dinner-parties and balls, and so on, he had become rather popular in the neighborhood, and he was always ready to head a subscription, whether it was for a chapel or a church, or to replace Morris Pugh's pig that had died of the measles. Such a fellow as that was no end of a nuisance, always leading one into expenses and bothers. Then he was very active as a Magistrate, and as he didn't care about shooting himself, not knowing the stock of a gun from the barrel, he was always making capital by letting off poachers, and generally bidding for the applause of the mob. But I never suspected him of such treachery as trying to supplant me in my own county.

The best thing I could do, as I thought, was to beard the man in his own den; it might be that all this was only idle rumor, and that I was disquieting myself for nothing at all. It's the best policy to be plain and staightforward in these matters. Yes, I'd drive over and see him at once, and put it to him plain and plump: "Are you going to stand for the county, or is it all a lie that people are telling about you?"

There was a little difficulty about the conveyance at first. The carriage horses were at grass, and I had no saddle horses down here. The nag that was kept for the use of the house had gone dead lame, and I should have had to send half a dozen miles for post horses. Evans kept a trap, I knew, and I asked him to drive me over to Bryncoed, Mr. Gimball's place. He was quite overpowered with the honor I did him, and went off to get ready his trap.

It was about six miles from Penwalyn to Bryncoed, rather a bad road, but Evan's little pony scrambled up and down the hills at a capital pace. We came, in about half an hour, to a gate leading into the domain of Bryncoed; there was no lodge there, and as Evans was driving I jumped down to open the gate. I was about to swing it to when Evans had driven through, but was stopped by a hail from behind me.

"Hullo! young man, hold hard!" The speaker was a young girl, mounted on a handsome black horse, who had just cantered up on the turf. "How de do, Evans?" she went on, nodding in a friendly way to my steward. "You've got your boy home then, have you?"

"Bless the young lady, no! Why, this is Sir Richard, Miss Gimball!" But she had cantered away without listening to the explanation. "What an extraordinary thing, Sir, to take you for my son, Sir!"

I had observed that she was a very pretty, piquante-looking girl, and wondered how it was that I had not made her acquaintance before, till I remembered that I had not been down for more than a few days at a time for several years, during which period Miss Gimball had no doubt emerged from the pupa state of short frocks and frilled trousers.

It is a pretty place, that Bryncoed, built on a green lawn sloping right down to the brink of the charming estuary of the Tyv; a bright-looking modern house with plenty of light and air about it. A little yacht was moored in the river, and a couple of boats were lying on the strand; the cheerful tones of a piano echoed from a French window opening on the lawn. I heard the sound of voices and laughter.

A very cheerful-looking servant opened the door and took my card. He looked more serious when he returned. Indeed, the whole house seemed all at once to have assumed a sadder aspect. The sun disappeared behind a cloud, the music ceased suddenly, the voices and laughter—but I was blind to the omen.

"Master's very unwell," said the man; "too ill to see anybody, Sir."

"My business is very important," I said. "Who is the mistress of the establishment?" I whispered to Evans.

"Mrs. Pendergap, his sister, Sir," replied Evans.

"Take my card to Mrs. Pendergap, and ask if I can see her."

I was presently shown into a drawing-room, where Mrs. Pendergap joined me. She was a very pleasant, brisk, little brown woman, one of that jolly sort who do all the talking themselves, and yet don't bore you with their clatter. She divined my purpose in a moment.

"About the election, isn't it? Poor Edward, my brother—such a disappointment! Yes; it's no use making a secret about it now. He fully intended to oppose you. Now, poor fellow, his thoughts are entirely weaned from worldly matters." She passed her handkerchief lightly over her eyes.

"Dear me," I said, quite distressed that I had intruded my affairs into this sorrowful house; "I had no idea. Is there danger?"

"Not immediate; O, no; but these attacks—so distressing. I daresay he'll see you. I'll go and prepare him for your visit."

By and by I was ushered up into the sick room. It was shaded and darkened, and I could barely see the tip of the sick man's great hooked nose, his prominent drooping eyelids. He was surrounded by a battery of physic bottles. His hand was outside the coverlet, and he took mine in his and pressed it feebly.

"Sorry to see you in this way,' I said. I really was a little touched at the sight of my enemy thus laid low.

"How trivial," he whispered, "in such seasons of sickness do our little differences of parties and sects appear! I'm glad to see you, and shake you by the hand. If I've ever said or done anything offensive to you, Walwyn, forgive me."

"Don't mention it," I replied; "bygones and so on. To tell you the truth, I heard that you intended to oppose me for the county. I'm glad to find that the rumor is false."

"O, Walwyn," he whispered, "do I seem to be a likely man to oppose anybody? I have had opposition enough; I should like to make my peace with all the world now."

This was a very satisfactory state of mind to be in; at the same time the conversation wasn't particularly lively, and I was glad to make my way from the sick-room.

"You'll take your luncheon with them," he said, as I went out; "do, it will please me, and I shall feel that our reconciliation is sincere."

I was hungry enough, and glad to have luncheon. Miss Gimball had come home from her ride too, and was delighted at having treated Sir Richard Walwyn as the steward's son. We were capital friends directly, and I felt altogether so comfortable at Bryncoed, that I thought with a shudder of returning to dim Penwalyn, the ghosts, and the family portraits. After luncheon, a message came down from the sick-room:

"Ask Sir Richard to send for his traps, and stop the night."

Well, I hated the idea of sleeping at Penwalyn so much that I was tempted to stay; and certainly Gimball's was a very jolly house, and everybody tried to make me comfortable.

Old Evans didn't like it a bit. He sent for me before he started home, and when I went out to speak to him, he pointed gravely to the wheel-tracks on the principal drive. There were certainly a good many of them; but the doctor, and the parson, and the lawyer, and sympathizing inquiries would account for that.

"Do you remember, Sir, the story of the jack-ass and the lion who was sick?"

"I don't see how it applies to me, Evans; poor old Gimball isn't likely to eat me."

"Well, Sir—well, indeed, I wish you'd come home with me, Sir Richard."

I wasn't going to be put off a pleasant evening by Evans' nonsense. I believe he'd like to sit in the middle of my hall at Penwalyn and drink strong ale to the sound of the harp, as my forefathers might have done, with the cook and kitchen-maid and Mrs. Richards, the house-keeper, joining in chorus.

Gimball had a capital cook and excellent wine. Both Miss Gimball and her aunt were good musicians, with beautiul voices, and I spent a most pleasant evening. Next day we went out in the yacht, had a delightful sail, lunched on board, and reached home, tired as dogs, just in time to dress for dinner. Couldn't go home that night, either. The best of it was, I felt so secure about the election. Nobody but Gimball could run against me with the shadow of a chance. Gimball I had safe. I might enjoy myself as I liked for the next few days. Then I might think about business; about getting out my address and making arrangements for the walk-over.

Next day I went home very reluctantly. I was desperately smitten with Lucy Gimball, and I think I should have made her an offer then and there but for one thing—I couldn't quite get over her apparent heartlessness. She didn't seem to care a button for her father's illness; except for a minute, when reminded of it, perhaps she'd put on a grave face, and then she'd be as jolly as ever next moment. Now, if she didn't care for her father she wasn't likely to care much for her husband, after the novelty of the thing was over; and this consideration made me haul off a bit.

I had a horrid bad night at Penwalyn. I dreamt I was buried alive in the family vault, my funeral attended by all the dead Walwyns—all sorts of horrors. Just before daylight I had a dream that a good deal impressed me, it was so vivid and real. A venerable old man with a long white beard appeared before me; he had a very angry scowling face, and after looking sternly at me for a few moments, he said: "Silly boy, what it costs the souls of men to acquire, you fling away for women and trumpery!" There was something so fiery and life-like about the old man—I recognized him at once as my grandfather, whose portrait hangs in the dining-room over the big buffet—that I was involuntarily staggered and affected. I couldn't sleep after that, and rose and dressed and went out into the park. It was a charming morning, the sun had just risen, and the sky was filled with pink gauzy vapor, which in constant movement and change parted here and there, revealing purple mountain ranges and glowing peaks and pinnacles of rock. My heart smote me when I thought of my neglect of this my own county, and my running after foreign gods. I made half a resolution to amend, and take to better ways. Just at that moment I came to a spot where the road, the principal drive to the house, is cut through a range of rocks, leaving on each side of it a scarped precipitous face. Trees growing from the rocks above unite their branches over the road, the road itself is almost choked with bracken, ferns, and wild weeds, and when you have penetrated this tunnel of greenery, there opens upon you a pleasant vista of the river valley beyond, with a strip of sea in the distance.

Great was my astonishment to see this charming natural grotto defaced by two huge staring placards posted on either hand on the face of the rock. They were printed in double columns, one side Welsh, the other English. "To the free and independent electors of the County of Cadnant;" below that a stirring Radical programme, and attached to the manifesto the name of George Gimball.

In considerable agitation I hurried on to the house of Evans, the steward. On the gable-end of his barn was posted a similar placard. He was coming out of his gate as I reached it.

"Evans," I cried, pointing to the address, "Evans, what's the meaning of all this?"

"O, don't you know all about it, Sir Richard?" said Evans, looking at me reproachfully. "Haven't you been staying at his house all the time that he has been canvassing the county, and never a word from you against him? Why, Sir Richard, half your own tenants have promised him; for they thought there could be nothing against them as long as you were so friendly with Mr. Gimball; and I had no instructions from you, Sir."

"But he was ill in bed all the time, my good fellow."

"O, Sir, then you's been deceived by him. He's been scouring the county far and near, and everybody said that you were going to resign in his favor."

"The scoundrel!" I cried, grinding my teeth with rage. "Why, one might have been on one's guard against such a ruse among a tribe of savages."

"Savages or not, Sir, everybody says he's sure to come in."

And he did, too. I never could win back the advantage he got in having the start of me. My own side looked suspiciously upon me, and nobody supported me warmly. I made desperate efforts to retrieve my position, and spent money like water; but it was all of no use. At the close of the poll the figures were: Gimball, 8,765; Walwyn, 8,257.

Since then I've been living abroad. The election cost me six thousand pounds, and that, on the top of other incumbrances, necessitated putting the estate to nurse. As for Lucy Gimball, she married a cotton prince from Manchester—and I wish him joy of her.—*Belgravia.*

The Life of a Spanish Peasant.—Ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clothed, ill-taught, or rather untaught, and uncared for; a hopeless, objectless being, feeling no responsibility for the present or the future. Such is the peasant of the interior, be he farm-laborer, blacksmith, fruit-seller, water-carrier, gipsy, horse-dealer, or what he may. He seems to be unable to read, or write, or think, or love, or hope, or pray, or plan. With him there is no light. Into darkness, social, moral, religious, and intellectual, he is born as his heritage; in that darkness he spends, and in that darkness he is content to end his days. Come with me for a stroll—although unarmed a stroll is by no means a secure pleasure—into the campo, or wild country, and visit the hut of a friend of mine, a poor fruit-seller, and we will pass a few hours of one day with him. His little shanty stands alone near his dry, half-tilled garden; and you look in vain for a smiling village, or a substantial farm or country house. His hut—let us call it "shanty"—stands alone amid the thistles, its poverty its best protection. It is formed of three walls of rude, unfashioned, unhewn stone, bound together with no mortar. You must stoop low to enter it; it is roofed with reeds from the Guadalquivir, or with brushwood and rushes from the neighboring bosque (coppice.) There is one rough settle in the dark room, and on it lie the two "mantas," the use of which I explained in a former letter. The floor is the earth and dust. Here is the mistress, a knife stuck in her girdle. You must not look for beauty or tidiness in her wooden, mahogany-colored face, and you wonder at her stride, like a man's, and her muscled arms and rough voice. Yet, remember, she has to work very hard, and the Spanish old woman (madre) of the lower class is always a masculine-looking hag. She has no chair, but courteously apologises for its absence, and throws down a "manta" on the floor for you to sit on. Suddenly, you hear at your ear the cackling of hens, the crowing of a cock; she sees, with ready Spanish perception, that you are puzzled, and pushes aside, not the bed-linen, but the brush-wood, and there, under the settle, is the "roost" full of poultry. There, too, is her little jarra of water, "agua clara," and the provisions for the scanta "comia" (we drop the d in "comida" in the interior)—the flat cake of coarse bread, and the melon, or the white grapes. She will tell you, with a woman's tact, (though it is not perhaps strictly true,) "We are all in the rough, for the Winter rains are coming, and then we go to take a house" (she means a quarter of a room) "in the town." The little vineyard, or melon, or vegetable-ground of this man is close to his house, and daily he takes his produce to the Plaza (market-square) of the adjoining towns. Just now he is taking his siesta, rolled in his manta in this room, too indolent to move. At sundown he trots behind his donkey, with its panniered sides well galled with "melones" or grapes; and we will follow him along the dusty track—we boast no roads—with his baggy canvas trousers, esparto-grass sandals, and huge knife stuck in his fajá. About ten o'clock he arrives in the street, which, running out of the market, serves for stables for the beasts, and bedroom for the owners of these panniers of fruit. He loosens his pannier from his donkey's back, and lets the air get to the inside of the packet of fruit; then tethers his donkey to the side of the street, rolls himself up in his manta, lights his cigarillo, and falls fast asleep by his fruit. It is a strange sight to pass about midnight along these streets adjoining the fruit market—the rows of donkeys, the hundreds of sleeping forms, undistinguishable from the fruit and sacking, the fresh, sickly, damp smell of fruit hanging heavy on the air; and just beyond the Plaza, with its every tent now lying on the ground covering the fruit, and a tiny oil lamp burning faintly to show where the stall and the stall-keeper and the fruit are, all laying under the rough tent like a lot of half-empty sacks. At half past three the market opens, and at four to five it is, in truth, a lively sight; from every house in the town comes a representative, and from every rich house a criada, her basket on her arm, to buy fruit, bread, and game (for there is little beef or mutton killed in the Summer months) for the day's consumption. The little tents of the fruit vendors are of the most primitive and varied shapes, dirty canvas stuck in fantastic shapes upon one or more sticks; underneath their shade lie the heaps of glowing fruit, the red flame colored tomato, the red and yellow pomegranate, the purple fig, the yellow or dark-green melon, the plum, the apple, and the grape, all in profuse abundance, all sold at the uniform rate of five farthings the pound! Sunday, which brings rest to the tired millions in our own land, brings none to these. True the bells are clashing and clanging all the day, but save a few pious or frightened women, in many of these towns there is no congregation at all. On Sunday bricklayers build, carpenters rend, and shops drive a roaring trade. To a certain, but very small extent, the "feast days" make up for the Sunday's rest. Thus, a devout man will say to his employers: "To-day is the festival of the saint after whom I was christened," and his holiday will at once be granted to him, and to some of his chief friends. Then, he can pray or confess in the morning, and have a feast in the afternoon. Now for the closing scene in the life of the Spanish poor. Ill-health and old age must come at last, and bread cannot be won any longer. He has no work-house or "parish pay" to look to, and so he must either beg his bread from door to door, as do many, or live on the grudging charity of relatives; or, as is often the case, he must be content, for the term that remains to him, to be a "dependent" of the master for whom he once worked, or of some charitable rich man. These masters, in the larger houses and "palacios" of the towns, are very kind to their old servants: at eight or nine o'clock, you will be surprised by observing crowds of these poor, worn, ragged creatures sitting inside the court-yard, and round the outer doors of some of the great ones, waiting for alms and food. Often I have been thus most forcibly reminded of the parable of the Great Teacher, framed on this spectacle. Like the certain poor man of whom He spoke, they are laid at the rich man's gate; like him, too, they desire to eat only of the crumbs which fall from his abundant table. There, too, you may often see the dogs—great, rough hounds, kept for guards—passing up and down the string of sitting suppliants, and greeting with a lick or a kiss some old acquaintance!—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Paris Under the Directory.—But who could recognize in the Paris of to-day the splendid capital of the Bourbons? Decay, ruin, disorder, are everywhere; the great houses fallen into dilapidation, their gates unhinged, trade stagnated, shops closed, a dead level of impecuniosity everywhere; a carriage passing through the streets causes every one to rush to the windows, to gaze wonderingly upon such a piece of unknown luxury. But nevertheless, there is a luxury within certain doors. Barras at the Luxembourg gives receptions and *petis soupers à la Régence.* Barras, although he has worn the *bonnet rouge*, and has been an instrument of *la Terreur*, is of a noble and ancient family of Provence, and now that *la Terreur* has been swept away he affects aristocratic society. But the leader of fashion is Madame Tallien *née* that Thérésa Fontenai, who so greatly contributed to the destruction of Robespierre. A motley society is that which gathers around her, made up of wonderfully incongruous chaotic elements. Slowly and timidly the less stiff-necked of the *émigrés* return to Paris, and are to be found both at Barras', and here, shoulder to shoulder with the bourgeois of the Boulevards, or with some unlettered denizen of Saint Antoine, grown rich upon the plunder of suspects. There are no distinctions of rank; all are still *citoyens* and *citoyennes*, and live in a happy state of equality in their particular circles. But nevertheless it is the fashion to scorn the manners that obtained under the convention, to ridicule and caricature the Republicans of last year, and to affect aristocratic airs and graces. The costume *à la Carmagnole*, with its black shag spencer, woolen shirt, *sabots*, and *bonnet rouge*, has long since been disdainfully cast aside, and the *citoyen* and *citoyenne* study how absurdly or how gorgeously they can dress. The ladies attire themselves in imitation of Greek statuary, to which they approach in nudity; a tunic of white cashmere, which scarcely covers their bosom and shoulders, is looped on one side to the knee by an antique cameo, and confined under the bosom by a *ceinture* of gold or bright metal; the arms are bare, and clasped with bracelets and armlets of gold studded with cameos. Upon the legs are worn buskins; the feet are bare, save for the Roman sandal, and the toes are encircled with rings of gold and precious stones. The hair is worn in loose curls, gathered in a snood, and secured by an antique fillet, and is often of a color different to the complexion—a fashion affected by the Roman ladies. When they go abroad they drape around them shawls of white or scarlet cashmere, and veils of transparent gauze lightly cloud their faces. Classicism is still the rage—not Spartan, as under Robespierre, but rather Corinthian. The boudoirs are furnished in Pompeiian style; beds, couches, urns, lamps, bronzes—all are Roman. The men sometimes don the Roman tunic and toga. When the Directory publicly received Bonaparte after the Peace of Campo Formio, to hear him recite the story of his achievements, they wore the costume of Roman Senators. But the male dress most in vogue is that of the *Incroyables*, which is still familiar to us in the pictures of our grandfathers. The jaws and chin buried in a huge cravat, the head half concealed by an enormous coat collar, a short waistcoat, nankeen breeches, with bunches of ribbons at the knees, silk stockings and shoes, or boots with buff tops; the hair plaited or dressed in queues, rings in the ears, a bunch of seals and trinkets hanging to the knee, and a twisted knotted cane in the hand—such was the *Incroyable*, who affected the most dandified airs and never pronounced the letter R. The morality of such a society may be imagined. The women were beautiful, and facile as they were beautiful. All family ties were destroyed; marriage was a mere civil contract, which might be broken almost at the pleasure of the contracting parties. When husband and wife grew tired of one another, they had only to appear before the authorities and express their desire for separation, and they were henceforth strangers; a separation of six months constituted a divorce. Many women still young had families by three different husbands, all of whom were living. The Christian religion was still under the ban of the law; the calendar of the Jacobins, which began with the year one of the Republic, was still in use; in the place of Sunday, the tenth day was set apart as a holiday or festival. Dancing was the all-pervading rage; the art was equally cultivated by men and women, and more homage was paid to a celebrated dancer than to a victorious General. Vestris, Trénis, Gardel, were the heroes of the *salons*; the moment they arrived place was made for them, and an eager crowd formed a ring to watch them develop their marvelously intricate figures. The dances of the women resembled those of the Bacchantes; now languishing and voluptuous, now sprightly and vigorous, the cashmere shawl playing an important part as they floated gracefully through the figures, or with interwoven arms struck picturesque *tableaux.*—*Temple Bar.*

Mock Pearls.—Thus also with pearls, although by many they are preferred when they have lost their original whiteness. The rage for these has no limit. False pearls were invented in Paris toward the close of Henry IV.'s reign, by an ingenious fellow named Jaquin. Thence the manufacture spread into Italy, where it was extensively practiced, though the French specimens retained their superiority. To begin with, there were employed the scales of the blay, a small flat fish, with a green back and a white belly, common in numerous rivers of Europe. The scales are carefully scraped off, and repeatedly washed in pure water until they glisten like silver. They are then again washed in a sieve, inclosed in a net, and whipped into a pulp, though still retaining those rectangular particles which, to some extent distinguishable to the eye, constitute a high merit in genuine pearls. The mass thus formed was at one time known as "Essence of the East." To it was added some gelatine from the same fish. Glass of the most delicate texture, and powdered white wax, with a dash of mother-of-pearl, completed the operation, and the necklace of the demoiselle was ready for wearing. It needs only a slight additional chemistry to convert these pearls into opals—a kind of jelly made from parchment is added. The rose-pearls of Turkey are formed by pounding fresh and young flowers in a mortar until they become a paste, spreading this on cloth, and laying to partially dry in the sun. When nearly dry, they are pounded again in rose-water, then dried again, and so on until the paste is exceedingly fine, when it is rounded into shape, polished with rose-water, for the sake of lustre and scent, and thus becomes the petty imposture celebrated as the rose-pearl. They are of various colors—black, for the white throats of Circassia; red, for beauty of a darker depth; blue, also for fairness; and a splendid amber, fit for all complexions, though chiefly for the brunette. Mock pearls, it should be remarked, by the way, have been made from fruit, perfumed with storax and musk. The commerce in these fictitious decorations is principally French and Austrian, though something is known about it in our own honorable country. There is Japanese cement, there is rice-paste, and there are Roman pearls, made up of silver-sand, fish-scales, spirits of wine and white wax. The Venetian pearls are generally vitreous, and little likely to deceive, yet they are sold by thousands of boxes, throughout Europe, Asia, and the New World. The art employed is simply that of producing white glass in tubes, tinted, however, by a process which the Italians still claim as a secret, though the existence of any such mystery in our days may be doubted. These tubes, so to speak, are melted again, whirled into globular shape, or sometimes manipulated in a softened condition into the spherical form, which, however, is occasionally produced by simply stirring the fragments of glass round and round in a vessel filled with warm sand and wood ashes. Nothing now remains beyond collecting the pearls, blowing off the dust, stringing them on thick strings of silk, packing them in barrels, and exporting them far and wide throughout the world, only stopping short of the uninhabited islands.—*Chambers's Journal.*

M. John Lemoinne.—A name that is often quoted in London papers is that of M. John Lemoinne, who writes for the *Journal des Débats.* There are plenty of English essayists as clever as M. Lemoinne, whose names are not known to the public, and never will be; but to see a Frenchman write sound sense without rhapsody appears so strange a thing on this side of the Channel that whenever M. Lemoinne puts his hand to a long leader we hear of it from Lerwick to Land's End. Perhaps it ought to gratify us that M. Lemoinne was brought up in England, owed his first successes to a thorough knowledge of English literature, and speaks our language with a musical purity not often found even among us natives. He is now fifty-eight, and is a thoughtful, undemonstrative man, who wears a white neckcloth, and has passed his manhood in wondering why France should not adapt herself to British institutions. About two years ago he let himself be converted to Republicanism, much as a man is converted to swallowing a black-draught; but he readily seized on the Fusion as a pretext for changing sides again, and on the evening when the Count De Chambord's letter of renunciation was made public, there was not an unhappier face in Paris than M. Lemoinne's. In his solemn way, M. Lemoinne has two bug-bears: 1st, the British newspaper which writes up M. Gambetta in one column and sneers down Sir Charles Dilke in the next; and 2d, the British politician of the Palmerston school, who asserts that Frenchmen are not fit for liberty, and can only be managed by a Government like the Second Empire. Full two-thirds of the leaders M. Lemoinne has ever penned are protests against the latter proposition; and during the Empire M. Lemoinne was backed up by a most distinguished phalanx of Anglophilists such as MM. St. Marc Girardin, Eugène Forcade, Prévost Paradol, and Edouard Hervé, the last of whom alone survives. Of these gentlemen it may be truly said that they knew the British Constitution as well as if it were an invention of their own. When Mr. Bright thundered against this or that "superannuated contrivance," when Mr. Beale's good friends pulled up the Park railings, when Mr. Stuart Mill lent his countenance to woman suffrage or crotchety agrarian schemes, and when Mr. Disraeli dished the Whigs in the ingenious fashion we remember, M. Lemoinne and his co-thinkers all uttered piercing cries as if they were being personally molested. For all that, they made few proselytes outside the ranks of educated Frenchmen. Parisians approved their articles because the *Débats* and other papers in which their effusions were published were much disliked by the Emperor; and being disagreeable to the reigning potentate has always been a powerful element in French politics. But average Parisians were skeptical as to the panaceal properties of the British Constitution for distempers of the body politic; and after the fall of Napoleon III. the Anglophilists were carried onward by the tide of events, or left high and dry miles behind it. M. Hervé, who is editor of the *Journal de Paris*, and an amiable, scholarly writer, much terrified by the unwashed face of Democracy—M. Hervé still does battle for Westminster customs in his journal, which is the organ of the Orleans family; but M. Lemoinne can scarcely be said to have any opinion, except that everything and everybody are going wrong. A short while since he declared ruefully that reason had ceased to have a voice in public matters, and he is in just such a frame of mind as may cause us to hear any morning that he has retired from militant journalism. The readers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* would not complain of this, for they might get a new series of literary essays like the *Life of Brummel*, *English Electoral Habits*, and *Caroline of Brunswick*, which first drew public notice on M. Lemoinne some thirty years ago; but journalists at once learned, able, and temperate are everywhere so scarce that one must hope M. Lemoinne will be content to take the world as he finds it, nor be disgusted because he cannot lift it out of its wayward grooves. M. Lemoinne is not decorated, nor has he ever sought a post under Government, though he could long ago have had his pick of good places for the asking. The reason of this abstinence is that M. Lemoinne looks upon journalism as being itself a profession, the *bâton* in which is a character for independence and truth, which character M. Lemoinne has got. A prefectship would be no promotion, and indeed, it might put him in grievous straits; for if M. Lemoinne were appointed Prefect, he would not fail to commence ruling on British principles. With Hallam for his daily guide, Blackstone for his philosopher and friend, he would measure the length of his prerogatives by those of a Lord Lieutenant; whereat the Ministry of the Interior, perceiving that he neither imprisoned anybody, nor suppressed newspapers, nor had recourse to the military to disperse meetings of orderly citizens assembled to discuss politics, would conclude that he had none of the qualifications necessary to a French official, and dismiss him with ignominy.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Imitations of Works of Art.—When the late King of Bavaria converted Munich into an art museum, he may be said to have created a group of imitating artists, who reproduced the fresco drawings of Pompeii with marvelous grace and accuracy—so much so, that some years since an English nobleman of refined taste, when visiting Naples, on entering the shop of a classical antiquarian, was struck with the beauty of a number of fragments of fresco paintings on that peculiar hard cement which the Romans used for lining their public baths and ceilings, and which did not escape the appreciation of Raphael, as we know from the mural decorations of the Vatican. Charmed by the beauty of these pleasing fragments, he became the possessor of a number of them as genuine works of past centuries, and took them to England. The drawing of the figures was characterized by the graceful outline of the antique, the coloring was harmonious and effective, and all who saw them pronounced them to be valuable art treasures. Nevertheless, they were mere imitations. The fraud was practiced by artists of no ordinary merits. A German painter, thoroughly versed in working fresco, who had purloined fragments of the cement from old buildings, taking for his text the paintings discovered at Pompeii, was thus enabled to produce his works as original designs. It was only by chemical application that the owner of these works of imitative art discovered they were modern. There is, in fact, a class of artists, principally Germans, who have arrived at such a state of perfection in imitating the paintings of Roman antiquity, that it becomes extremely difficult even for the most practical eye to recognize the fraud; but the instances of rare and beautiful imitation, as many of them undoubtedly are, are legion. I am well acquainted with a female artist in Paris, who is, I believe, the owner of a small fabric, from which every species, cup or vase, is produced in soft paste; and, taking advantage of some of the cleverest painters and decorators from Sèvres and elsewhere, she can secure imitations which the keenest eye and taste can with difficulty detect. In fact, having one morning paid her a visit, she showed me a lovely real Worcester vase, richly painted with birds and flowers, cracked through the centre; and then, to my astonishment, handed me a pair which bore the exact copy of the Worcester mark—so beautifully painted, and so exact in form and character, that none but first-rate dealers and collectors could have possibly told the difference, adding that she could imitate everything. —*London Society.*

The Religion of Goethe.—Goethe, as we have seen, became, under the influence of Spinoza, a Pantheist; and his "Faust," to which we shall refer hereafter, has been called the "Bible of Pantheism." Not for centuries had the world seen such a child of nature as Goethe was, and most probably it will never see the like again. He opens his eyes and ears wide, and observes reverently every phenomenon which passes before him, and listens silently to the many voices which sound around him. He turns from the thousands of books, a very Tower of Babel, to that great nature which ushered him into life, which shall guide him through it, and lead him out of it. Is he not surrounded on every step by mystery? Does he not see men on all sides toiling and struggling, and leading wretched lives in the hopeless attempt to penetrate to the substance of things which must ever be hidden? Yes, but "man is not born to solve the problems of the world; all he is called upon to do is to find out where the problem commences." With this grand belief, the very essence of wisdom, he sets out, so to speak, in his way through the world. Not hampered by *à priori* theories, not believing that he has got an infallible *passe partout*, or a measure which all things must fit or be made to fit, he demands but one thing—to live, in order to learn. No more reverent mind ever studied Nature. Others have asked whether this world was the best that could have been made; and to hear them speak, one would think, with the Spanish King, that if they had been consulted in the act of creation, things would look very differently, and, need I add, much better than they do now? But not so Goethe, for he is not a jobber or a tinker. "Was machst du an der Welt; sie ist schon gemacht." With deep humility he accepts the world as it is, and throws himself with his great intellect and throbbing heart into her ever-open arms. In the world, in humanity, in nature, he sees everywhere the Divine life—life, it is true, beset by what seem great hindrances and obstacles, yet all the while growing and conquering and ripening for its final triumph. God seems to him so great that he cannot possibly look upon Him as a mathematical problem; he has such a sense of His life and activity pervading all things, that he cannot think of Him as far removed in some immeasurable distance. He hears the Divine voice, not from without, but within. "It is not God that speaks, it is thine own heart;" and he can never be in doubt, for "quite softly a god speaks in our breast, and gently, yet distinctly, shows us what to lay hold of and what to avoid." And this fact that he sees and hears, and feels everywhere the Divine, leads him to think of himself, for what else is he but a part of the Divine? In nature Goethe found everything. He required space, and light, and air; he could not live without a vast belief. He looked around him and obtained what he sought. Not in some imaginary world, the fruit of a brain more or less diseased; not amid phantasms and shadows, but in the world of reality, in the midst of men and women with flesh and blood, he moved, a very Agamemnon among them all. To be filled more and more with a sense of that great reality, to find in it the ideal—such was his endeavor. For this he lived, and with great simplicity, and earnestness, and energy, moved by great and holy love, he clung to his Mistress till he died. His last words, "More light," were a revelation of his life. He had humbly received every ray of light, however faint, and endeavored to unite them, so that they might illumine others. Absolute darkness this modern Prometheus could not believe in, but even the uncertain twilight affected him painfully. So much did he love the light.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Founder of Book Clubs.—But there was at one time an Episcopal collector and purchaser of books who was as cunning as three Archbishops and all their agents. He surpassed them all in the profuseness of his expenditure in buying books, not merely at Dover, but in every part of the known world. His collection became one of the wonders of England. No Lord Abbot or Lord Primate could boast of such and so many inestimable treasures as this prelate had gathered together. This great man was Richard Angerville De Bury, Dean of Wells, Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor and Treasurer. He was appointed to the bishopric of Durham in 1333, and he died Bishop in 1345, at the age of fifty-eight years. Such were his dignities; but these were not all, nor, in our eyes, are they the most exalted. There was one above them all. This Richard of Durham was the founder of our book clubs.

Richard De Bury was a great wit and as great a scholar. His most illustrious pupil was the little Prince who afterward was the heroic King Edward III. Richard had a perfect rage for acquiring books. His library at Bishop's Auckland is said to have contained more books than all the libraries of all the other Bishops put together. He knew the contents of all the libraries in our English monasteries, and he told some of the keepers of treasures of which they were ignorant. Richard has himself recorded, in his *Philobiblon*, that he cared nothing as to money when a manuscript of value was to be bought, and that neither perils of traveling into distant countries nor the roaring of seas that divided them could frighten his agents. The thing desired was to be procured at any cost. Referring to his being Chancellor, he remarks, "An easy opening was afforded us for freely searching the hiding places of books." There was a report abroad that the Chancellor especially loved old ones, and the Chancery suitors seem not to have forgotten the fact that the Chancellor's favor could be more easily bought by quartos than by money. Wherefore, he quaintly says—and there is a sort of rascal flavor in the saying; but it was all honest at the time—"when we were enabled to oppose or advance, to appoint or discharge, crazy quartos and tottering folios, precious, however, in our sight, as well as in our affections, flowed in most rapidly, from the great and the small, instead of New-Year's gifts and remunerations, and instead of presents and jewels." The Bishop shook the dust off the long-neglected volumes in monastic libraries, and if he suspected the existence of a long-lost manuscript, he went after it like a ferret after a rat in a haystack, and never gave up the hunt till he brought the desired object into open daylight. "Where we found an object of love," he remarks, "we found also full enjoyment." He calls books "the sacred vessels of science," and he exults at their having come into his power. How they came there he tells with the utmost frankness. "Some," observes the Bishop, "were given to us, some were sold, and *not a few lent for a time!*"—and never returned.

This great collector despised gifts of horses, gold cups, or hard money, though all might be turned into his favorite commodity. In his alliterative humor he says: "We wished for books, not bays; folios, not florins; and preferred paltry pamphlets to pampered palfreys." He adds, rather unintelligibly, of the literary gifts of suitors when he was Chancellor, that he "took care to conduct their business favorably, that the profit might accrue to them; justice, therefore, suffered no detriment." In Paris De Bury was employed on affairs of State, but no little of the public money intrusted to him went for the purchase of books. "Oh, blessed God of Gods in Sion" is his exclamation of delight as he remembers Paris and its joys—those joys springing "from the delightful libraries in cells redolent of aromatics. When he wrote this things had changed, and "Paris," he says, "now attends more to studying antiquities than to subtly producing truth."

The collection at Bishop Auckland was not closed from the outer world—that is to say, from the outer ecclesiastical world. De Bury threw it open to priests. Laymen, he affirmed, were altogether unworthy of books, and did not know the top from the bottom side of them. His admitted readers formed a sort of club, and he looked after the members and the books they read with the eager eye of a man who esteemed volumes as sacred things, and who had borrowed not a few without any intention of restoring them. To a favored member or two of this early club the Bishop lent a folio occasionally, but under stringent stipulations.—*Temple Bar.*

A Bric-a-Brac Dealer.—Some years since I was the amused listener to a conversation, let me rather say a lesson, given to two English ladies by an Israelite dealer, if memory fail me not, at Wiesbaden. "What is 'Frankenthal?'" said the younger, taking up a cup marked with the C and F interlaced, surmounted by a crown. "It is, Madam," said the dealer, "the name of the fabric of the Elector of Palatine, more ancient than Sèvres; indeed Sèvres copied from Frankenthal; the Germans, to render them only justice, produced admirable specimens of rare ceramic art." The ladies listened as if the man was speaking Chinese. "Frankenthal," they had never heard the name: Sèvres and Dresden were about the limit of their knowledge as to porcelain. "And how do you know one class of china from another?" said the elder. "By the mark, but far more so by the eye and practical experience," he replied. "All fine, rare specimens are for the most part marked, but even marks from the same fabrics vary according to the era of their production and value. Frankenthal, as I have shown you, bears the cipher and crown, old Dresden crossed swords, the Marcolini period headed with a star," (and modern also, I observed to myself.) "Viennese is known by a French horn, Venice a bee-hive, Berlin a sceptre, Mayence a wheel; A, for Antoinette, surmounted by a crown, called *porcelaine de la Reine.* In fact, during the eighteenth century all the States of Europe rivaled one another in the production of the most chaste works of art. Fine pieces of Chelsea were represented by a small gold anchor, while Watteau adorned with his inimitable pencil specimens of Dresden. No wonder, therefore, they were, and are, priceless. In those days the art of painting on china was exquisite, as witness some of the works of Sèvres, Buen Retiro, and Dresden; and as elegant as much of it is in the present day. The past was a reality, the present is a fiction, and first-rate works are daily becoming more rare and expensive." "Then what does your shop contain, Meinher, for which you ask so much?" added the lady. "I thought I knew something of old china, it appears that I know little or nothing.' 'Excuse me, madam, less than nothing; less than I knew when first I invested my whole capital, not twenty pounds, in a Sèvres vase that I sold for a hundred, and which was the foundation, at least of a competence, to a man in my position. You ask me *how* I gained knowledge of the art? By reading, attending sales, watching and marking the opinions of others; losing to-day by knowing too little, and believing I knew more than my neighbor; gaining the next, having found out my error by practice and care. The eye can only be educated through the mind. The articles I have for sale are neither the worst and certainly not the finest specimens of ceramic art. Some are equal to the past, most superior to the present. Yet, be assured, years of experience, practice, and theory are not sufficient to obtain that perfect knowledge necessary to select the good from the bad, and you may die ere you obtain it. Although there are men who have risen from the most humble position in life to far superior practical knowledge than those of a higher class who fancy they know more. Do you visit Paris, madam? If so, attend the sales in the Rue Drouot; I fancy they are almost daily in the season. If a known dealer bids a hundred francs for a work of art, you may safely bid ten more; though, forsooth, there are some persons who know where to place their purchases at any price, in these days of Manchester millionaires."

I confess having felt so interested in the remarks of this dealer, that, having secured a few moderate articles, I subsequently paid him many visits and gained from his knowledge and kindness some valuable information. If memory fails me not, he stated that he formerly kept a small grocer's shop; but, having become by chance the owner of an elegant and well-shaped majolica vase—or jar—the ceramic passion touched his heart, and the produce of the sale of his humble shop was soon converted into *bric-à-brac.*—*London Society.*

Young Women in Spain.—In the lower walks of life the Spanish maiden is absolutely a prisoner—the prisoner of her madre, or her "tea," or aunt—until a kind Providence gives her a husband. No Spanish maiden, however poor, or however low her rank, can ever walk alone in the street, even for a few paces: if she do so her character is gone. She cannot go out to service unless her madre or tia be in the same service; and hence all the "criadas," or maid-servants, are widows who are allowed to have their children in their master's house, under their own eye; or unmarried over forty. The Spanish maiden has her choice of only two walks of life, until married life and a husband's protection becomes her own. Up to the time of her marriage she may either, if her father and mother be alive, go to a tailor's shop each day, returning at night, thus earning a few pence a day, and learning a trade. She is escorted thither and homeward by her mother, whose tottering steps and gray hair often contrast strangely with the upright carriage and stately walk of the daughter by her side. While at work during the day she is under the care of the "maestro," or master tailor, who sits among his bevy of fair maidens at the open door and superintends their work. All the "tailoring" is done in this way. You first of all buy the amount of cloth you need at a linen draper's; it is then taken to the tailor's house, and he takes your measure, and reports upon the amount and fitness of the cloth, and set his maidens to work. A good Spanish servant, if you get a tailor to cut the cloth, will thus, at odd hours, make a capital suit of clothes. If the Spanish maidens, however, have a mother who is a widow, or who has no settled home with her husband, and is for this cause obliged to go out to service to earn her bread, the maiden will probably be with her mother, and, receiving little or no wages, take an idle share in the household duties, and receive each evening—of course in her madre's presence—the visits of her lover. Most of these girls have their lover, who, after his day's work is over, saunters idly, cigarillo in hand, into the kitchen which contains his Isidra, Maria, or Isabel—for these girls have very fine names—and performs his courting. The mother's watchful eye and ear are ever open, and the mother herself ever at hand. As to saying a single word, or, at least, having a walk or a good English "chat" *alone*, the young couple never dream of such a thing. To so great an extent is this system of motherly surveillance carried, that should you call the mother away for a few minutes, she will not leave the young couple alone, but will order the young man to go out for some trifling article, or call the daughter to her side, that they may not have a private talk. This seems strange, unnatural, and unneeded. The mother, during this period, treats her daughter quite like a child. If she does wrong—no matter though she be on the very eve of marriage—the mother administers a sound beating with her fists, and sometimes even a sound kicking. "Upon my word," said a pretty Spanish maiden thus situated, to me, "I really begin to think my mother is a bad old woman for beating me so." The Spanish mother has no idea of *trusting* her daughters; nor do they ever attempt the least religious or moral culture. Their system is to prevent any impropriety simply by external precautions. And I must say that the majority of poor girls, when led to the altar, would present a marked contrast in purity to an equal number of our English agricultural laborers' daughters. In Spain the daughter's purity is the mother's highest pride. Mother and daughter, though constantly quarreling, and even coming to blows, are very fond of each other; and the old woman, when they go out shopping together, will carry the heavy basket, or cesta, under the burning sun, that she may not spoil her daughter's queenly walk; her dull eye, too, will grow moist with a tear, and her worn face will kindle with absolute softness and sweetness if an English señor expresses his admiration of her child's magnificent hair or flashing black eyes. The poor old mother, too, will save and save; she will deny herself her morsel of "carne," or meat, and her little "copa" of wine on feast-days (and these poor creatures' luxuries are few indeed at best) that she may buy a ring or car-rings of gold, to grace her daughter at the "Feria," and shame her rivals. The moment, however, that the daughter is married all this is at an end. The mother, to use a vulgar, but very expressive phrase, "washes her hands of" her care. From the moment of the completion of the marriage ceremony, the mother declines all responsibility, seldom goes to her daughter's house, and treats her almost as a stranger. Among the higher classes, although different in kind, the treatment of the young unmarried maiden is almost as strict. She, too, like her humbler sister, can never have the privilege of seeing her lover in private, and very rarely indeed, if ever, is he admitted into the sala where she is sitting. He may contrive to get a few minutes' chat with her through the barred windows of her sala; but when a Spaniard leads his wife from the altar he knows no more of her character, attainments, and disposition, than does the priest who marries them, and perhaps not so much. Happiness under such circumstances can hardly be expected as a rule, and yet the married life of the Spaniard, if not brilliantly happy, seems at least calmly peaceful. The pleasures of husband and wife lie in different directions, and each leaves the other free to follow out and enjoy them, as he or she best can. They are not much together, again, and in sunny Spain there is no fireside gathering—indeed, there are no fire-places, only "braseros" of charcoal—to bring husband and wife together in sustained intercourse. There is a very striking law in Spain, the very existence of which proves better than any words of mine the strictness with which the Spanish maiden is guarded, and the absolute authority of her parents. Its provisos are these: Should a Spanish lad and lassie become attached to one another, and the parents absolutely forbid the match, and refuse their daughter liberty and permission to marry, the lover has his remedy at law. He has but to make a statement of the facts on paper, deposit it, signed and attested, with the Alcade, or Mayor of the township in which the lady's parents dwell. The Alcade then makes an order, giving the young man the right of free entry into the house in question within a certain number of days, for the purpose of wooing and carrying off his idol. The parents dare not interfere with the office of the Alcade, and the lady is taken to her lover's arms. From that moment he, and he alone, is bound to provide for her; by his own act and deed she has become his property. Cases have happened where the parents' judgment has been proved, by the bitter experience of their unhappy child, to have been the best; the would-be husband having turned out to be a seducer. But the law comes upon him with all its force, and he is bound to maintain her in every way as a wife, under pain of punishment. The whole Spanish law on the question of bastardy is very stringent, and bears severely, and deservedly, so, on the man.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

CITY GOVERNMENT.

DOCKS, PIERS, AND WAREHOUSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an introduction to our remarks on this subject, we shall make a brief allusion to the celebrated system of docks at London and Liverpool. The massive stone piers and substantial inclosed docks of these cities, which are deservedly the subject of such commendation, are the results of an absolute necessity. The wide variation of the tides at those places (being about thirty-four feet between extreme low and extreme high) necessitates the construction of solid inclosed piers in order to protect and facilitate the landing of cargoes. In the cities of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, on the other hand, where the greatest variations of tides are scarcely more than from six to eight feet, a similar system of docks would not only be impolitic, but unprofitable and undesirable. Yet travelers abroad and writers here are constantly in the habit of sounding the praises of the London docks, and using strenuous efforts to introduce and domesticate the English style of dock architecture, which is a simple demonstration of "zeal without judgment."

Further, these expensive docks of London and Liverpool very materially enhance the tax upon the commerce of those cities. The following brief statement of the charges for an American vessel of 1,000 tons register will illustrate this, viz.:

Dock tonnage, 1s. 6d. per ton	$360
Harbor rates for light-house, floating lights and buoying, and maintaining same, 2½d. per ton	55
Anchorage dues, 1½d. per ton	34
Dock rates on cargo, say of 2,000 bales of cotton, 6d. per ton	240
Town dues on above, 1½d. per ton	60
Total	$649

The above is the case of a ship of comparatively light tonnage, with a cargo of 2,000 bales of cotton, averaging 500 pounds each; but it is not an isolated or exceptional instance. The charges are proportionately high for all vessels and cargoes.

The legal charge for the docking of the same ship in the port of New-York, either at Brooklyn or in this City, allowing three days for the discharge to take place, would be about $24, or equal to $8 per day. This great disparity between the tax on commerce at Liverpool and London, as compared with New-York, is to the extent here indicated.

It will be remembered that in neither case do I enter into the question of labor or storage.

At this port there is no distinct charge for landing cargo, separate and apart from the wharfage. Were it not for the positive necessities of their situation, created by the causes above mentioned, the English economists would undoubtedly regard a less expensive system desirable; and notwithstanding our present admiration for that system, we may learn too late, should we initiate it, that we have "paid too much for even a good thing."

But I must not be understood as favoring the continuance of our present rotten and unsightly structures, or of adopting a parsimonious extreme because I do not indorse the introduction of the costly system of the British cities. On the contrary, I contend that the facilities for commerce of our City imperatively demand a liberal, comprehensive, and intelligent policy in the construction of docks, piers, and warehouses, and I shall proceed to indicate some of the reasons therefor: New-York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Jersey City, Hoboken, and even Staten Island may be considered as all belonging to the harbor proper of New-York, and vessels arriving at this port and discharging cargo at either of these points are considered to have performed their respective contracts. These places are all competitors and rivals for the receipt of cargoes of in-bound vessels, and in the construction of our new docks now in process under the plans and supervision of the Commissioners of Docks it would be advisable to maturely consider the subject of this competition; for, practically, the owners and consignees of both ships and cargoes will study their individual interest by selecting the cheapest dockage and storage points in the harbor for discharge.

The fact is now patent that the outlying cities of our harbor very largely control inward-bound ships and their cargoes; and it frequently occurs that, after the discharge of a ship at some one of these competitive points, it is found even more economical to reload her at the same place by lighters from this City than to haul to the wharves on our side and load directly from the piers. When a vessel is docked to receive general cargo she avails herself of the docks of this City, but when discharged or laden at other points in the harbor the extortionate charges of Harbor Masters and stevedores are in a great measure evaded. Under these discouragements we are losing the material control of the shipping and storage interests, a large percentage of which, on grounds of economy, has passed to Brooklyn and other competing points in the harbor. But the natural competition of these several places and our dockage and storage costs are not the sole causes of this increasing loss of trade.

1. Our City recognizes a local political control over her commercial interests, and a system of espionage over her docks and wharves, in the appointment under State authority of a large number of Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, &c., who, in many instances, corruptly impose an onerous and unjustifiable tax upon shipping. To what extent this tax is levied merchants are unwilling to reveal, as the discovery might lead to the debarring of their vessels from favorite berths, and it is therefore commonly paid through the stevedores.

2. In the business of loading and discharging a most complete monopoly exists among the stevedores and 'longshoremen. This combination has been so firmly established that all possible competition is excluded. Their rates and charges are fixed at exorbitant figures for very inefficient and often most unsatisfactory service, which can only be performed by the combination. The prices for labor for some years past have been from 40 to 50 cents per hour, and these, with other charges, not infrequently absorb most, if not the entire, profits of a voyage.

3. The ownership of the dock property of our City is another source of trouble, and is inimical to the interests of commerce. The docks and wharves are owned in part by the City, while private individuals are proprietors of another part; and, practically, it is found impossible to hire them separately. The result is that they fall into the hands of speculators or middle-men, who control them under tenure of short leases, and, of course, have no interest in repairing or maintaining them in proper condition.

4. The storage warehouses are often remote from the wharves, necessitating the services of cartmen and laborers both in and out of store, who also have their combinations, and taking advantage of the attendant circumstances, by their extortionate charges, induce shippers to discharge elsewhere.

The practical result arising from these monopolies, combinations, and corruptions, and from the general waste and negligence, is the driving away of the mercantile interests from New-York and the consequent patronage of the docks and warehouses of other localities in this harbor. Our shortsightedness is virtually enriching our adjacent cities at our own expense. This draining process is continually going on, and it seems improbable that any legislation, at least, that we deserve, or are likely to secure, can aid us. For some years New-York City apparently held exclusive control over the traffic of the ocean steamers. But our confidence in that hope has vanished, four or five of the large lines having removed to the New-Jersey side, and others contemplate so doing. The steam-ship companies are abundantly able and willing to pay largely for suitable dock accommodations. Permanent, well-protected, and covered wharves are among the requisite conditions, for their cargoes must be landed and received within stated times, as they must sail on certain appointed days. Taking advantage of these imperative necessities, the late Tammany Ring discovered a mine of plunder in the excessive and extortionate rentals they demanded, and by their greed drove several lines to the Jersey shore, never probably to return. All these embarrassments to commerce, resulting in our present situation, should be maturely considered by our Dock Commissioners, with a view to, in the future, obviate the difficulties and remove the perplexities which now obstruct the commercial advantages of the Metropolis, and, by a sagacious and politic administration, endeavor to regain what we have lost, or will, otherwise, inevitably lose. Are we sure that our new and expensive system of docks will successfully compete with that of our adjacent cities? is but a single one of a series of questions which our Dock Commissioners should ask themselves in studying all the economies of this subject. Suppose our City is furnished with substantial and cheap docks and piers. If stevedores charge forty cents per hour for laborers, and five dollars per day for foremen; if cartmen charge from $1 to $2 per ton to cart in store; if the warehouse owners, by reason of high taxes, and inconvenient and unsuitable stores, and the absence of labor-saving appliances, charge double the price asked in Brooklyn for the same service; if, in fine, the prevailing general system of overcharge and extortion is permitted to exist—who, I would ask the commission, will occupy and pay for the docks?

To them, as prudent men, having at heart the ultimate success of the work, we presume that all these questions have presented themselves. No one acquainted with the honorable gentlemen composing the commission can for a moment doubt that the trifling individual interest they may feel in perpetuating themselves will prevent them from presenting, in their annual report, the whole subject to the Legislature, City, and State.

New-York requires and demands good docks, that will be occupied and pay a reasonable interest on the original investment. Our Dock Commissioners, whose entire time and thought should be concentrated on the subject, must be able to correctly judge as to this, and definitively settle the question.

It is futile to urge that the dock charges at this port are less than at any port of equal size in the world. This I concede, but if the competition is so great that stone docks constructed under the eight-hour and $4 per day system will not be occupied, and of course will not pay, would it not be advisable to find it out before we go further? It is probably true that no port in the world is so advantageously located to afford cheap facilities to foreign commerce as our own; but if corporate docks and management is unable to compete successfully with private docks and honest and economical management, then the former must "go under," and to this unwelcome conclusion we are forced.

Much might be said in regard to the advisability of the plan of concrete stone docks. I shall raise no question as to the practicability of the system, for I assume that all matters relating to that point have been satisfactorily determined by competent engineers. I take it for granted that they are unwilling to incur any risk as to material, as they import all their cement. This plan is certainly wise, at least until the experiment can be fully tried. But how they can determine to construct these concrete stone blocks with the inefficient political pauper labor at present employed, appears marvelous. These concrete structures would cost less if contracted for in the usual way, in granite from New-England. This "labor question" must be met honestly and squarely, or else our City is bankrupt; for our present taxable property will not by any means suffice to pay the cost of our projected public works as now contemplated, and when such is the fact confiscation and irretrievable ruin must be the result.

There are fully 10,000 persons at our public institutions supported by public charity, every one of whom can contribute his quota of useful industry, and just the right kind of labor required to construct these concrete stone blocks; and yet artists, tailors, bakers, barbers, &c., are employed in large numbers as day laborers at full wages, at this service, many whom appear totally ignorant of the use of a shovel or barrow.

A recent visit to the works of the Dock Commissioners, at the foot of Twelfth street, North River, has impressed me most painfully with the want of economy there apparent.

Assuming that the concrete stone blocks, such as they are manufacturing, are just what they want, why do they not construct them on Blackwell's Island, where the City has not less than four or five thousand laborers whose health would be greatly improved by just such gentle exercise as these concrete mixers bestow on their work?

These blocks are formed from four parts of broken stone, three parts of sea sand, and one part of Portland cement. Common laborers, after a few days' of experience, could do this work as well, and much more efficiently than the present gangs of sinecurists employed by the department.

The stone, which forms so large a proportion of the blocks, could be obtained just across the river from the island, where a few hundred of thirty and sixty day prisoners could be conveyed each morning for a day's work; or, if this would be too economical, the same number of able-bodied paupers could be put at this work and be paid the cost of their board.

But with the prisoners and paupers at the disposal of the Charities and Correction Commission all the stone blocks could be formed and delivered on the docks at Blackwell's and the other islands, under their control, without material cost to the City.

Can any tax-payer understand why the Dock Commissioners should employ large gangs of men to do this labor-work when the Charities and Correction Commission have the requisite labor to spare, and all the dock facilities for which they have no use?

But why raise such inquiries? The subject is well enough understood by the Commissioners, and if the business was their own they would have no difficulty in determining just what to do.

We want public agents that will administer their public trusts as if they were attending to their own affairs, and these we have not got.

From such economy as I notice among our public officials may Heaven deliver us, for I fear that our City Fathers have neither the power or disposition.

J. S. S.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants, 32, amounting to $5,592 27. Pay-rolls—Number of warrants, 4, amounting to $30,353 51. Total number of warrants, 36, amounting to $35,945 78. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $42,084 13; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $10,252 22; from collection of assessments and interest, $1,365 41; from market rents and fees, $590 75; from water rents, $2,395 90; from vitrified stone pipes, (sales of,) $443 55; from sewer permits, $90; from licenses, (Mayor's Office,) $19. Total, $57,240 93.

SPORT IN CALIFORNIA.

FISHING FOR SALMON ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Dec. 14, 1873.

I was under the impression that I had been writing a letter to THE TIMES about once a week until a little arithmetic on my fingers as I lay awake last night, after indulging in horribly strong coffee and three cigars, proved that I had been laboring under a hallucination, and instead of once a week, had not written for half a cat's age. As Daniel Webster once remarked about a bottle of very old wine on the table at a dinner given him in Charleston, which a bore at his side was extolling, and who entered into a calculation for Mr. Webster's benefit of the cost of that wine by reason of its great age, Mr. Webster having been getting a little thirsty all this time, picked up the bottle, turned the remaining contents into his glass, and saying "It is ruinous, and high time this interest was stopped," threw his head back, and did stop it. So it is time the readers of THE TIMES were cut short in their peaceful dreams, and made to suffer. Too much peace and comfort is good for no man, gets people into bad ways, and it is my firm belief that the old Pilgrim Fathers were about half right in their idea that anything approximating to a moderate degree of comfort even was bad for body and soul. Gay old cocks were those Pilgrim Fathers, and grim enough. I used, when a boy, to study over a little book called the Blue Laws of Connecticut, I think—illustrated.

One chapter bearing upon the wickedness of laughing on Sundays was garnished at its head with a striking representation of a pious old P. F. visiting the consequences of hilarity on the person of a young gentleman in a round jacket and a voluminousness of trousers, affording a convenient medium of raising the young man from the ground while he administered doses of reward of merit by means of a shillelah, intended probably for a whip; the recipient evidently deeming it no laughing matter, while the expression of the old P. F. was that of intense satisfaction, bordering on cheerfulness.

It was a belief in my mind never yet controverted, to this day, that those old buffers were never so happy as when right down miserable themselves, and had made everybody else so. What a cheerful and lively time the boys must have had in those days! It was bad enough in mine, when I was "snaked" up every Saturday night to the wash "sink" in the corner of the old kitchen by my two muscular sisters, and washed, in spite of vigorous striking out and kicks, for which I got an extra dose of yellow soap in mouth and eyes. It was a fearful penance to be obliged thus to surrender the accumulated soils for a week out of school in the ditch, in the brook, acrobatic performances back of the barn, and desperate hand-to-hand encounters with the red-haired boy across the street, with the accompanying rolls over and under in the dust. It is a great luxury to get very dirty once in awhile, even now, for you feel so awfully conceited when you do renovate and come out in a boiled shirt—think you are of immense importance, and clean to a degree that ought to attract great attention, and this leads me to remember that I have something to say in that connection—getting dirty I mean—for like Mr. What's-his-name, who has just come out with a book on the subject: *I go a fishing.* "Well, what of that?" I think I hear some conceited young man exclaim, who fancies he knows all about that business. Just keep your envelope on young gentleman, and hold your horses, while I tell you all about it.

I did not go for catfish, nor minnows, but what do you say to salmon with rod and reel? During the month of October, and up to the period when the rain brings freshets in the streams and rivers emptying into the ocean the entire length of our coast, the salmon run in and amuse themselves in the brackish tide-water, waiting for "a rise" to run up. Pending this time we slip off with rod and reel, leaving word that sudden business called us to Dutch Flat, Mud Springs, or some other indefinite location up in the mining region. We leave here by steam-boat at 2 P. M., to Petaluma forty miles, thence by rail forty miles further, reaching Cloverdale at 7:30. If enterprising you can take a team and have a beautiful moonlight drive to MacDonald's, twelve miles, and halt there, for you will get good feed for man and beast, and peradventure pass a pleasant evening with two bouncing handmaidens, daughters of Mac's, but you must not have any of your ridiculous nonsense you know, because if you do you will get your left ear warmed; fun is fun, but keep your distance. In the morning early get your coffee and start, have your gun handy, for there are lots of quail running across the road in flocks, and in the low bushes bordering, and you can pick up a couple of dozen in no time, with a sprinkling of hares and wild pigeons. The distance to Anderson Valley, twenty miles, gives you an appetite for a great deal better lunch than you can get there; for the hotel is an aggravating nuisance, damnable. Take your lunch along and eat it under a big oak tree, while your nags eat their oats. From Anderson Valley you begin to encounter mountain roads, very much up and considerably down, but fine and smooth, through a forest of immense pine and red-wood trees two hundred feet high, in which there are plenty of pigeons, and it wants a fine gun to bring them down. The remaining twenty-five miles is through the woods over a long mountain road, but turnpiked and smooth. The first salmon fishing occurs at Navarra River at Tichenor's Mills, and may be set down as private, as Tichenor not only owns the mills but the river, and all the land each side of it two miles in width for twenty-seven miles to its actual source, and nearly every inch of it heavily timbered. He has been sawing on it for ten years, and has hardly made an impression. The logs are cut, rolled down into the river, and the Spring freshets carry them down to the mill. Speaking of Tichenor—there's a case of slow and easy now that shames all of us nervous, energetic hares. He is the tortoise. We came to California together; he plodded and I scintillated. Now he owns all creation—half a million in timber-lands, and a quarter of a million to his credit at the Bank of California—while in my case I am an object of intense interest and solicitude. Owe a little money and see how much your friends think of you; very anxious about your health. But for all Tichenor's money, I can knock him sky-high on fishing. I go up there, infest his house, smoke his cigars, drink his toddy, of which there is always a supply for his friends who raid on his house, which he keeps open, although occupying it but two weeks in a year himself. I order out his boats and a man to row, ride his horses, shoot his chickens for breakfast, and catch his salmon. Twelve miles further on comes Big River, where there are more salmon, and equal hospitality from Mr. Williams, part proprietor and Superintendent of the large Godefroy & Sillem Mills, built by Harry Meigs, and assigned to G. S. & Co. for money borrowed. They took the mills and have made lots of money out of them, besides still holding their claim against Meigs, which he has been trying to settle up this last several years. Beyond Big River comes Little River, also abounding in salmon; then the Albion, then the Noyo, where dwells my friend McPherson, of McPherson & Wetherbee. Mac is an awful fellow, and a man going up there had better arrange to have somebody run his business, pay his notes, and kiss his wife, for he won't get back in a hurry. They just build a fence around you and proceed to put you in condition as if fitting you for the shambles. When they have feasted you, ate you, drank you, stuffed you, and nearly killed you with kindness they let you escape.

It is a splendid thing to have good fishing, and it helps out mightily to come in from a hard day's pull, tramp, or row, or all, to a nice clean room for a wash, and sit down to chicken fixings, nice pies, a good dinner, and then sit down in an old-fashioned Boston rocking-chair mit mine pipe before a large fire-place with its cheerful glow, not because it is cold enough for a fire really, but it is a way they have up there, living within a hundred yards of the sea. It is the least bit cool in the evening, and a little damp, and a fire, where wood is a drug, costs nothing. To sit and smoke, put your slippers up higher than your head, spin yarns or read until you get "noddy," and, with an old-time candlestick in your hand, shuffle off to bed, and with the lullaby of the roaring surf in your ears to go off into dream-land, and haul in big salmon all night, comes pretty near being as good as going to jail.

California during the month of October (and this year clear up to December) affords the finest salmon-fishing in the world. I believe I was the first person to take a salmon with rod and reel on the coast, and certainly the first to take them with the artificial fly five years ago. Conroy made me some splendid large gay ones with double snell, and I used no other bait; but the last two seasons, although the fish were abundant, I could not get a rise at the fly, and had to resort to a spinning-feather bait. Our method of fishing is to take a skiff, with man to row, and with rod in hand and a hundred yards of line out, troll with the feather-spinner. You don't go far before there is a break, a flash, and your rod makes a salaam, while your reel spins and your line hisses; and when you bear a little, up goes your fish six feet into the air, showing his silver sides, and himself vigorously engaged in shaking his jaws to shake the hook loose. If that don't do, he takes a good long run from you, and then, before you are fairly aware of his tactics, turns and runs straight for you. Then comes lively work, for if he ever gets a slack line on you, ten to one you lose him. If he comes too fast for you, and you can't reel in fast enough to keep your line taut, your boatman must pull like a good fellow to keep away from your fish. The next trick is for the gentleman to roll over and over, to twist off your wire snell, and he either does it, or securely binds himself, by the turns in the line, around his head or body. If his head, it seals his gills, and he soon gives up; but have a care how you attempt to land him in your boat, for he plays 'possum, and I have had them make a dash as I lifted them from the water, and go off with 300 feet of line, and give me lots of trouble after. A landing-net—a good strong one—is essential, for you have to lift, occasionally, a twenty-five pounder. The general average of our "catch" is about fifteen pounds. You have about three miles of river to fish in, and it is poor fishing indeed if you don't hook from two to six in the pull up, and the same down. There is no other current in the rivers than the ebb and flow of the water backed up by the tide which runs in at the mouth, through a narrow channel about ten yards wide, and at the flood the salmon come in by hundreds. In fact, they run in and out constantly; some go up the river to the deepest holes and remain. We always know about the length of time they have been in by the color. When first in from sea, they are a bright silver color; in a few days they begin to turn darker, and finally take the deep salmon-hue, or red. Some we caught were a bright crimson, fins and all, and were very beautiful, but the fastidious gentlemen who work on saw-logs there turn up their noses at these, and won't eat them. I hooked such a fish, the most beautiful in color, and a big one. As I brought him alongside, and told Sam, my boatman, to stand by with the net, that worthy individual sat unmoved, intensely interested in getting his short pipe into action, and was pulling at it and ramming down the tobacco with the end of his little finger, entirely absorbed in that operation, while my fish was trying my light tackle severely. Said I, "Sam, do you hear me? The net! the net! quick!" By this time the pipe had concluded to draw, and Sam looked over the side of the boat complacently, but as he caught sight of the fish he laid down the net, and taking his pipe from his mouth, looked at me with an expression where contempt and compassion battled for supremacy, and, jerking his head in the direction of my floundering fish, remarked: "You ain't a goin' to hist in that old lobster, are you?" Said I, "Sam, men have died for less. That net, quick, or you will be permanently missed in your circle." Sam sulkily and contemptuously raised my fish and dumped him into the boat as he would a bushel of clams, and proceeded to settle him with a whack on the head with a billet of wood, exclaiming, "Whoa you there! whoa, January!" That fish weighed twenty-three pounds. I brought him home and gave him to an epicurean friend, who had him for dinner, and told me confidentially he never ate such a deliciously-flavored salmon in his life; and that unappreciative cuss, Sam, would have had me dump the fish back into his native element as worthless. Allowances must be made for Sam; he had been accustomed to making his selection out of a pile of a hundred, at the extravagant epicurean outlay of fifteen cents apiece for anything up to fifteen pounds. Think of that, ye Sybarites, who are happy when you can get salmon at $1 per pound.

We brought down a matter of 500 pounds for our friends, and had to leave lots, but the stage-driver remarked that he was not running a fast freight line now, and we had to leave them. As it was, he growled all the way at our surplus of baggage. We are having a splendid year, for game has never been plentier. If I should say that I saw ten acres of wild geese it would raise a whistle, and yet did I, the other day, see twice ten; geese to the right, geese to the left, geese in front of me, and raising such a din that I was nearly deafened. They covered the ground as far as the eye could reach, and flew backward and forward over my head within easy range. Why didn't I shoot them? Young man, don't ask foolish questions. If you were out for canvas-back ducks and snipe on a marsh two miles from your base of supplies, and had to carry weight, in the shape of big boots, through tules and heavy grass, do you think you would load yourself down with a ton or two of wild geese? You just try a pair of "old honkers" over your shoulders across a good soft marsh a couple of miles, and see whether you would be sorry you did not stay and knock over a couple of dozen more. The way we shoot geese "up country," which means anywhere within fifty miles, we hitch up a pair of old, steady nags in a farm wagon, put straw in the bottom, drive out into the plain where the geese are feeding on the new grass. All lay down but one to drive, on a walk. The geese don't mind such a rig, and when you get into the middle of a big flock, rise up and give 'em a dozen barrels; and as soon as your wagon is so full you can't keep 'em in by sitting on them, go home.

I set out to write you a gossiping letter on the general goings on here, especially all about the new hotel we are going to build that will beat the world, not for show, but for size, comfort, and good fare, which Warren Leland is now here working on night and day—the plans I mean—but I have unconsciously wandered off into of-fishal matters, and made game of more serious subjects. But I will write again soon and give you gossip "till you can't rest," as my old friend Jim Nye hath it. I have, like Obadiah Oldbuck, reformed for the fiftieth time, and am going to write now until you pay me the full value of peace and quietness to quit.

PODGERS.

THE BRADLEY CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION.

The proceedings in the case of William E. Bradley, on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, were continued yesterday before Commissioner Betts. Thomas D. Adams was first examined, and being sworn testified as follows: I am employed by H. B. Claflin & Co., and have control of the City credits of that firm. Edson, Bradley & Co. are one of our debtors. W. E. Bradley is known to me as one of the members of that firm. On the 24th inst. I had a conversation with him at No. 495 Broadway, in regard to the property of the firm and also as to where his father was. This occurred about 11 o'clock in the morning. I questioned him as to whether he had in his possession any bills receivable, notes, or moneys belonging to the firm, and also whether he had any on the day before or at any other time. He replied that he had not. I then asked him if he knew where any of the bills receivable were, or what had been done with the money belonging to the firm, and he answered he did not. I next asked if $17,000 had not been given by him to Odells & Mills. He replied it had. My next question was whether he had not that day or the day before, handed over notes belonging to the firm to A. C. Bradley, a lawyer, on Broadway. He denied having done so, and said he did not know anything of the assets of the firm. He then, in answer to a question put by me, told me he did not know where his father was, but said he had received a letter from him dated Buffalo, the day previous. I then asked him if the letter was not headed Clifton, Canada, and he replied he knew nothing about it.

Cross-examined—I did not say to him I was a creditor, or why I wanted to obtain the information. I was aware that bankruptcy proceedings had been commenced and that the officer of the court would take charge of all the books and property of the firm. I did not say to Bradley that bankruptcy proceedings had been commenced, neither did he say anything about such proceedings to me. These questions I asked in order to understand in what manner and how far W. E. Bradley was mixed up in the fraudulent actions of the firm. I asked these questions believing I had a right to do so as a creditor. Yesterday I told Mr. Moore I would settle our claim for seventy-five cents on the dollar, and also that I thought the others would be glad to take sixty cents, and possibly less. I had, however, no authority for making such a proposition, but was made in answer to a question by Mr. Moore, who asked me what I would accept to settle. I had no idea of obtaining an advantage over the rest of the creditors.

Redirect—Mr. Edson Bradley had called upon me and requested me to make an examination of the books, in conjunction with some four or five others of the largest creditors, in order that, if possible, some basis for a compromise might be effected. This examination was made before these proceedings were commenced, at Bradley & Co.'s store. During a portion of the time the examination was going on, Wm. Bradley was present. My name is signed to one of the depositions attached to the petition in this matter. The questions I put to Bradley were with a view to find out what had become of the assets that could not, at the time, be found by the Marshal.

Recross—The Marshal did not ask me to do this.

Hugo Hoffman, the book-keeper of the firm, whose examination was began yesterday, was then called to the stand, and continued his testimony as follows: A book being handed to him, he said: This is a book in which was kept an account of bills payable of the firm of Edson Bradley & Co. for the year 1873. I kept it as a memorandum-book, but I was not obliged to do so. No bills fell due on Dec. 2, according to the entries in it. [Another book handed to witness.] This is a check-book of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, in which the firm kept an account. The stub shows that on Dec. 2 a check, No. 1,559, was drawn for "bills payable, 739, 740, 823, amount $4,534 31," and then another, No. 1,561, "bills payable, amount $4,733 13." Other checks, going to show that they were drawn to pay bills payable on the 2d of December, were identified by witness. Entries corresponding with these sums are made in the cash-book in the proper place. The notes referred to were not of the present firm, but of the former, composed of Edson Bradley, and Wm. E. Bradley; they had been purchased by Edson Bradley, and were his property when the checks were drawn. It was by order of Edson Bradley that I drew the checks on the firm in the form in which they are. [Another book produced.] This is the book that I tore the leaves from; it was always on my desk, and the firm often looked over it. [Another book produced.] This is an account-book of daily sales, but was not kept by me. As far as I know it is correct. Within the past two months W. E. Bradley and his father have repeatedly talked over the danger of failure. The question was raised as to whether it was advisable to go on longer with the business, and on Dec. 10 it was agreed between them to suspend. In these conversations nothing was said about the way in which the books were kept, but afterward Edson Bradley and myself had a talk as to not making a trial balance sheet; William was present at the time, but took no part in it.

Cross-examined—Edson Bradley and E. F. Church provided the capital of the firm; the former put in $86,000 and Mr. Church $1,600. Wm. E. Bradley did not furnish any of the capital; he was salesman and buyer, and had nothing at all to do with the books or money. Mr. Edson Bradley generally gave me my orders; he usually had charge of the moneys, credit, and books of the house. I did whatever he told me, and paid no attention to other members of the firm. He induced me to make the memoranda that are missing, but he did not tell me previous to his going away to tear it out, although he told me to keep them out of the way. He also directed me to put the book away, but I thought it better to burn it. It can be duplicated from the books of the firm. William never told me to destroy anything, but Edson said his object in having the books carried away was that the creditors should not have access to them. William said that the bills receivable ought to be kept in safety, but he did not express any desire for their concealment. He desired that no papers should be destroyed. Edson told me on the Sunday night that he left for Canada that he felt sick and nervous, and should go away for a time, but would return and wind up the business. He said the business could be attended to by myself and William while he was absent. Edson Bradley said he carried the money about with him for safe-keeping, and that it should not be attached by the creditors. This action he told me he was taking by advice of his lawyer. I do not know, as book-keeper of the firm, of any of its assets or property at the time of the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings that cannot now be surrendered, if properly demanded, except the book which I burned, and that does not in any way effect the books of the concern. William Bradley did not know of that book being burned until I told him. I kept the papers until Thursday morning, but counsel for the creditors had frequently tried to induce me to give them up. My wife took the papers from me, as I said yesterday, and her reason for so doing, she said, was because I had promised to give them up to the counsel for the creditors, which she thought were not the proper parties to receive them. They told me they had no warrant for my arrest, although I had previously been in charge of a detective.

Mr. Ethan Allen proposed to show that witness was arrested on a fraudulent warrant, as he was going to Jersey City with his wife, on Friday of last week, to see his wife's sister. This warrant, he wanted to show, was fraudulent, and would not hold water.

This offer was ruled out by Commissioner Betts, who said if Mr. Hoffman had been aggrieved he had his remedy elsewhere, but he could not go into the trial of it.

Witness then continued, on further cross-examination: The agreement to suspend on the 10th of December was made by the Bradleys under the belief that they would then be able to make a better showing to the creditors.

Redirect—I do not know that at the time of the stoppage the books showed a surplus of $60,000 or $70,000. Wm. E. Bradley told me that the $25,000 in notes and other moneys taken by him should be held for the creditors' benefit. On Tuesday there was about $50,000 still in the safe. The notes taken by me to my house were those that came in since the 10th, and amounted to about $25,000. No account was made of them as they had not matured. On Wednesday defendant said he intended to make a memorandum of the notes, so that he should know what he had.

The examination was then adjourned to Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following wills were proved and letters of administration and guardianship granted during the past week in the Kings County Surrogate's Court: Sophia K. Noble, of the Town of New-Lots; Anna Lott, of the Town of Flatbush; Edward Adams, Bridget Murphy, William Birdsall, Charles H. Sheldon, Mary Ament, Margaretha Cammerson, and Thomas C. Fanunz, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Abraham Livingston, of the Town of New-Lots; Eliza A. Mara, of Bedford, Mass.; James J. Murray, Nancy Young, James Eagan, Susan Butler, Isabella Brooks, Margaret Bellingham, Annie Amelia Walters, Augustus Heidenrich, and George Schlagenhaft, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of George E. Raymond, Jr., and Bertha E. Raymond were granted to George E. Raymond; of Annie J. Whitehouse, Carrie B. Whitehouse, Mary A. Whitehouse, Nellie E. Whitehouse, and Florence Whitehouse, to Fannie Wilson; of Mary Ann Duffy and Margaret Duffy to Rose Duffy; of John H. Walters to Lena Walters; of Annie Heidenrich and Henrietta Heidenrich to Martha Heidenrich; of Michael Julius Hoffman to Lorenzo O'Connor. All of the City of Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

During the past two weeks ending Dec. 27 the following voluntary petitions were filed in bankruptcy: William P. Buck, William B. Schermerhorn, Charles Simmon, Henry Henrick, Javan B. Salisbury, Clifton Bolton, James Wood, John Williams, William C. Kimball, Marshall C. Barber, Buckeye Barrel Company, Sheppard Gandy, Warner J. Roberts, Joseph B. Fenby, Edward Mehl, Charles K. Hawkes, Porteus B. Roberts, John Witherell, James Flemming. The following were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts: The American Fertilizer and Cement Manufacturing Company, James Moan, Thomas James, Reuben W. Howes, Charles A. Macy, Samuel W. Gillespie, Stephen A. Trowbridge, Abraham Wakeman, Jr., Curtis L. North, Edward Donnin, James McNamara, Robert M. Allen, Jr., Emil M. Blum, Samson Stark and Leopold Stark, Isaac Tebrich, Alexander S. Swanson, Daniel Beekman, Levi Bernstein.... Strong Wadsworth, Ludwig Ullmann, John H. Post, George A. Bennett, Franklin W. Potter, George H. Nimgezer, and Charles F. Bailey were discharged.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ACTIVITY AT THE CUBAN JUNTA YESTERDAY—ANXIETY FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE JUNIATA AND THE VIRGINIUS SURVIVORS.

From an early hour yesterday the head-quarters of the Cuban Junta, in Exchange place, was besieged by the members of the Los Amigos de Cuba, their friends, and the relations of the survivors of the Virginius, who were expected momentarily to arrive in the Juniata. The visitors were attended to by Señors Mestre and Arteaga, who said that as soon as the Juniata was sighted off Whitestone the news would be telegraphed to them. Already the relatives of many of those expected have called and left bundles of clothing at the head-quarters. It was believed the authorities would not detain the survivors at the navy-yard, but they would be cautioned against making any statements until their sworn depositions were taken, which are to be used in the inquiry to take place in this City as to the legality of the Virginius flying the United States flag. Señor E. Silveiro was among the visitors awaiting the arrival of his son, Manuel Silveiro, whose escape from the hands of the Spaniards is attributed to his extreme youth. Silveiro was an officer on board the Virginus along with Amador Saco, and were formerly on other expeditions, the one previous to this being the Edgar Stewart. These young men are a little over seventeen years old, and have taken part with patriots in the battle-field in Cuba.

The announcement made in THE TIMES yesterday, that active preparations were going on in this City and Baltimore for sending out other expeditions, was not refuted yesterday by any of the leaders of the Cuban Junta, but were substantiated in part. Gen. Jordan has not yet been assigned to any position. It was officially announced yesterday that the new Executive Department of the Cuban Republic had been definitely arranged, as follows: Señor J. Aguilera, the former Vice President, appointed President; Señor Cisneros, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, who has been acting as President, *ad interim*, has been appointed Vice President. The new presiding officer of the Chamber of Deputies will be Señor A. Mestre. Señor Miguel Aldama has been appointed General Foreign Agent of the Cuban Republic, in place of Gen. M. Quesada, removed. Señor Castillo has been appointed as general agent of Cuba in the United States. It was stated that an escort of the Cuban citizens would arrive here to-morrow for the purpose of escorting Amador Saco and Manuel Silveiro to Baltimore. The Amigos de Cuba have received nearly $2,000 toward the fund for the benefit of the survivors of the Virginius, and beside this parcels of clothing have been sent anonymously to the head-quarters. The reception which the survivors are to receive from their friends will greatly depend upon the course taken by the authorities on their arrival here.

It was the intention yesterday that a number of the Cuban leaders were to leave by the steam-ship Atlas, for Kingston, Jamaica, and accordingly passage had been taken for Señor Manuel Govin, and six others, whose names were not registered in the company's books; but owing to the action taken by the Junta on Friday they did not sail, it having been arranged that they should go direct from this City in one of the Cuban expeditions. This was not generally known until after the steamer sailed, and in consequence, a large number of Cubans attended at Pier No. 12, North River, to see them off. The Atlas, commanded by Capt. Hamilton, sailed at noon, and took out the following passengers: Lieut. Col. Dawkins, Señor Gabriel Chevallier, M. J. Guerrin, Señor Diego, Isaac Solomons, Sidney Barnett, Señors E. and C. Meyers, Walter Pizon, G. Barriel, Mr. Miles, Mrs. A. Jesada, Clement Coplan, Pedro Ruiz, Mrs. Boey and servant, E. D. Depass and James Coy. The steam-ship Cuba also sailed from Pier No. 13 for Havana with a small number of passengers, none of whom, however, were identified with Cuban interests, and no attention was paid to her departure by the Cubans in this City. They, however, complain that arms and ammunition are allowed to be shipped to the authorities in Cuba, whilst the same facilities are denied them. They further add that they require nothing in the way of armament now, except in ships and cannon, and they assert, if they are successful in their next undertaking in landing siege guns on the island, they will be equal for any engagement it may be necessary to go into with the volunteers or Spanish troops.

THE ANNEXED TOWNS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF EACH—VALUE OF THE PUBLIC PROPERTY OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Joint Committee of Supervisors of New-York and Westchester Counties, appointed to ascertain the debt of the annexed towns and such other information as would bear upon the apportionment of the debt, met yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber. The members of the committee in attendance were Supervisors Billings, Ottendorfer, and Koch of this City, and Supervisors F. M. Carpenter, G. W. Davids, H. O. Wilson, C. R. Dusenbury, D. Close, and O. D. Evans. Gen. Pinckney, and Mr. C. E. Johnson acted as clerks on behalf of the respective boards represented. Mr. Carpenter presided.

The following statement of the indebtedness of the annexed towns was submitted:

Bonds issued by Westchester County, known as "first county bonds," in behalf of the towns annexed:

	Kingsbridge.	Morrisania.	West Farms.
Total issue	$28,736 66	$68,470 57	$33,282 91
Due in 1876	5,113 29	12,183 38	5,922 22
Due in 1877	5,113 29	12,183 38	5,922 22
Due in 1878	5,113 29	12,183 38	5,922 22
Due in 1879	5,113 29	12,183 38	5,922 22
Due in 1880	5,113 29	12,183 38	5,922 22
Total	$54,303 11	$129,387 47	$62,894 01

Second issue of county bonds, issued by the county in behalf of the towns annexed:

	Kingsbridge.	Morrisania.	West Farms.
Total issue	$6,034 42	$13,416 00	$9,596 00
Due in 1874	3,017 71	6,708 00	4,798 00
Due in 1875	3,017 71	6,708 00	4,798 00
Total	$12,069 84	$26,832 00	$19,192 00

The following additional statement of the value of the public property of Westchester County was then presented:

County Jail and Court-house, White Plains	$106,000
Lots on which built	8,000
Furniture of Court-house	4,000
120 acres improved land	12,000
35 acres unimproved land	1,400
County Poor-house	15,000
Furniture of same	3,600
Total	$150,000

The committee, in their report, also state that the above is regarded as the marketable value of the property, or what it is worth to Westchester County; and that the debt of the county proper is $303,000.

The reports were received and ordered on file.

A resolution was adopted appointing Supervisors Ottendorfer and Koch, of New-York, and Supervisors Hunt and Williams, of Westchester County, as a subcommittee to make an equitable apportionment of the debt, and report to the Conference Committee when prepared to do so.

The meeting then adjourned.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made:

Sewers in First avenue, between Third and Sixth and between Ninth and Tenth streets	$5,949 80
Sewers in Fifty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues	19,712 40
Sewers in One Hundred and Tenth street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues	18,307 86
Drains between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Fifth and Madison avenues	650 00
Receiving basin at south-west corner Tompkins and Rivington streets	339 20
Receiving basin at south-west corner Tompkins and Stanton street	352 40
Paving Sixty-third street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues	3,450 06
Curb, gutter, and flagging on Sixty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues	1,964 97
Flagging sidewalks on Fifty-seventh street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues	3,273 30
Flagging sidewalks on Fifty-seventh street, 250 feet east of Ninth avenue	439 50
Flagging sidewalks on Fifty-fourth street, 125 feet east of Second avenue	231 34
Flagging sidewalks on Fifty-second street, from Fifth avenue 175 feet west	690 88
Flagging sidewalks on Fifty-fourth street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues	629 07
Flagging sidewalks on West Fourteenth street, from No. 331 to No. 347	618 00
Total	$56,099 88

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

Controller Green was yesterday served with second notices of demand in the cases of Andrew Watson, Matthew Tracy, Michael McGinniss, Lorenzo Oberle, Dennis Duane, Hugh Kelly, John Weakley, John Norton, John McGrath, Francis Morrow, James McCormick, and Wm. Brophy, who claim an aggregate of $4,063 as balances due between the difference of two rates of salary as park-keepers in 1869. Two claims were also presented of James H. Clark for alleged services to committees of the Common Council in 1868-69.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following report of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday): For Croton water rent and penalties, $15,630 28; tapping Croton pipes, $24 50; vault permits, $1,393 50; sewer permits, $90; sewer pipe sold to contractors, $443 55; total, $17,843 33.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

There has been but little to report in military matters during the last few weeks save balls, concerts, and presentations, prospective or that have already taken place. Rifle practice is, of course, at an end for the season long ago, but in the meantime, Adjt. Gen. Rathbone has taken the matter in hand, and issues the following general order:

"The advantages of a thorough system of instruction in the principles of rifle practice are so well established that it is deemed proper to call the special attention of commanding officers of the National Guard throughout the State to the subject, and direct a course of instruction therein during the Winter months. It is therefore ordered:

I. That regimental and company commanders of infantry, and of cavalry armed with carbines, at once familiarize themselves with the system of instruction, prescribed in Wingate's Manual, and from and after the 1st day of January next, make the sighting, position, and aiming drill a part of the weekly drill of their companies. Regimental commanders will assemble their field and company officers at least twice in each of the months of January and February next for the study and practice of articles 1 and 6 of the manual referred to. When the progress made by the men in sighting, position, and aiming drill warrants it, they will be instructed in candle practice. During the month of March twenty rounds per man will be expended in this practice. Requisitions for shells charged with a cap of fulminate only, for candle practice, may be made during the month of February.

On the 1st of April next, a detailed report, in duplicate, will be made by each company commander, one copy forwarded to these head-quarters, and the other retained at regimental head-quarters, showing, first, the number of target-practice drills held during the previous three months, in compliance with this order; second, a roster of the company, showing the members present and absent at each drill; third, the score in detail made by the company in the use of the twenty rounds during the month of March.

II. In regimental and brigade districts, where rifle ranges have been established, as well as to those organizations within a reasonable distance from Creedmoor Range, a supply of ball cartridges for target practice will be furnished where the reports show sufficient proficiency in sighting, position, and aiming drill, and candle practice to warrant the issue.

III. Division and brigade commanders should familiarize themselves with the principles and formula of rifle practice, and, so far as lies in their power, contribute toward the attainment of a high order of marksmanship among the National Guard of the State. Regimental and company officers will supervise the instruction of companies and squads within their respective commands, and by their example encourage their subordinates to become proficient in the use of the rifle.

IV. Commandants of companies will see that all empty shells are carefully collected and preserved for reloading, turning them in to the Chief of Ordnance in such quantities and at such times as he may direct.

V. The practice prevailing to a great extent in the National Guard of expending annually a large amount of ammunition on what are commonly known as 'target excursions,' should be discouraged by all who have the interest of the National Guard at heart, as being perfectly valueless as a means of imparting instruction in the use of the rifle, and subversive of good order and military discipline. The use of cartridges issued by the State on any such occasion is therefore strictly prohibited."

Returns laid before the British Parliament show that up to the date of the abolition of the purchase system in the British Army the sum of £12,500,000 had been expended in buying commissions.

The expenses of Bazaine's trial are reported to be 300,000 francs, which amount has to be paid by the Marshal himself, and the result is that his wife and three young children are left penniless. The Marshal has already commenced his "seclusion" in the Island of Sainte Marguerite.

The seizure of the Centre Street Armory by a detachment of the Ninety-sixth Regiment has been the most exciting event of the week in military circles, and the theme of universal discussion. Both regiments have their partisans, and opinion is about equally divided as to the merits of the dispute and its probable up-shot. Notwithstanding the fierce determination and martial ardor manifested by the parties on either side, it is safe to predict that the affair will eventuate in a peaceful solution and hand-shaking all round.

There is no need to comment upon the following document; it speaks for itself:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Dec. 22, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 31.—I. By the report of the Court of Inquiry, appointed by Special Orders No. 115, c. s., from these head-quarters, "for the purpose of inquiring into the mutinous conduct of the enlisted men and officers of the Eleventh Regiment, on the occasion of the late field day of the Second Brigade, (Sept. 18,) at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, ascertain the causes thereof, and inquire into the affairs and management of the said Eleventh Regiment, generally," and to "report the evidence adduced and a statement of facts bearing upon the matters inquired into," it appears:

First—That the alleged mutinous conduct was confined to a portion of the enlisted men of Company I, and that they were properly arrested and placed under guard.

Second—That the hasty arrest and march to New-York, under a guard of the whole regiment, by orders of the brigade commander, "was without good and sufficient reasons, and uncalled for," and "their confinement over night illegal."

Third—That a feeling of dissatisfaction with the field officers, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, has, without a sufficient cause, pervaded a portion of the regiment, and that such feeling has been fostered and encouraged by persons inimical to the Colonel, among them certain ex-officers who were dismissed the service or otherwise punished for disobedience of orders.

Fourth—That the brigade commander committed gross improprieties by holding private conferences with some of the company officers of the regiment, and expressed his desire and intention of getting rid of the Colonel because he had not rendered him personal pecuniary aid, and by instigating a newspaper report tending to injure the standing in the community of the Colonel and destroy his influence with the command.

Fifth—That the charge against the Colonel of the use of funds belonging to the regiment, for private purposes, is entirely without foundation and utterly untrue. That, on the contrary, sums to the amount of thousands of dollars of his private means have been expended in liquidating the debts of the regiment.

II. In perusing the volume of testimony taken by the court, the conclusion is irresistible, that had the affair of Sept. 18 been treated by the brigade commander with that coolness of judgment and freedom from personal feelings which are expected from officers holding high positions in the National Guard service, subsequent troubles would not have arisen.

III. The men of the Eleventh Regiment, while thus exonerated, as a regiment, from any intention to do wrong, are reminded that the conduct of those shown to be insubordinate will not be overlooked. The case of all officers referred to in the report of the Court of Inquiry, and whose conduct is disapproved of, will hereafter receive the attention of these head-quarters.

IV. The Court of Inquiry appointed by Special Orders No. 115 c. s., is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

JNO. F. RATHBONE, Adjutant General.

Official:

J. R. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant General.

The annual ball of E Company, Seventy-ninth Regiment, came off on Christmas Eve, at the regiment's armory, and was a perfect success, the company appearing in full Highland costume, and the members of the First, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Seventy-first, and Eighty-fourth mixing in with the Highlanders, afforded a pleasing spectacle. The armory was decorated by the old, tattered battle-flags, entwined with evergreens.

The following discharges and commissions were received at the Head-quarters of the First Brigade during the past week:

Discharges.—Capt. Jerome J. Collins, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Lieut. Wm. Manson, Seventy-ninth Regiment, and Lieut. D. Pomeroy, Twenty-second Regiment.

Commissions.—Capt. Walter Murray, First Battalion Cavalry; Lieut. C. E. Perring, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. John Waydell and Second Lieuts. Wm. Gregory and Robert Anderton, Twenty-second Regiment; Capt. A. W. Belknap and Second Lieut. F. Covell, Seventy-first; Capt. Theodore V. Smith, of the Seventy-first, lately transferred.

Ex-Lieut. Col. John Camp, late of the Twenty-second, is re-elected Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment, vice Brown, resigned on Dec. 22.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment will have a battalion drill on the 5th prox., at the State Arsenal. The members of the regiment complain bitterly of the condition of their armory, which is utterly out of repair. The Supervisors should see to the matter.

The concert given last evening by the Seventh at the Academy of Music was well attended, and proved a very successful affair.

The charity ball to be given by this command at the Academy of Music, Jan. 6, will undoubtedly be the leading ball of the season. A manual of rifle practice prepared by a special committee of the officers of the regiment, of which Major George Moore Smith was Chairman, has been issued for the use of the members. It contains some new suggestions particularly applicable to the military, in a condensed form, the little book containing but sixteen pages.

Company D, Capt. Bowland, of the Ninth, gave a social reunion on the 16th inst., which was a grand success. Before the festivities commenced the company, in full-dress uniform, gave an exhibition drill before a large audience, the manner in which they executed the various evolutions eliciting deserved applause. Among those present were Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, Capts. Fuller, Pryor, Wood, Slater, Tallman, Cottman, and Lieuts. Hertz, Dennison, Millard, Adjt. Luckey, Ex-Lieut. Theriott, Ex-Capt. Davis, Ex-Adjt. Allien, Ex-Chaplain Phillips, and others, including an officer of the French Army. Capt. Bowland, Lieut. Fred. Valentine, and the committee in charge did their utmost to make everything pleasant for the guests.

On the evening of Dec. 18, the band of the Seventy-first Regiment, under the direction of Bandmaster Felix J. Eben, gave a concert at the Academy of Music. The concert was given under the auspices of the regiment, and the united efforts of its members, led by Col. Vose, and aided by the excellent reputation of the band and its leader, succeeded in drawing to the Academy a large and appreciative audience.

One of the regimental commanders of the Third Brigade, First Division, will be surprised $1,500 worth on Saturday evening, Dec. 27, by the rank and file of his regiment.

THE HARDIN WILL CASE.

The case of Mrs. Walker, alias Hardin, who seeks to obtain letters of administration to the estate of the late George Hardin, on the ground that she is his relict, came up again yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings, in the Surrogate's Court. A number of witnesses were examined by the contestants who identified Robert Walker as the husband of the would-be administratrix, and from whom he has never been divorced. This testimony was merely cumulative. The further hearing was again adjourned. Mr. J. E. Burrill appeared for the contestants, and Ex-Judge J. K. Porter for the claimant.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 28, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The nomination of Mr. Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain will doubtless be approved by the public. Mr. Cushing is too well known to require any newspaper description of his qualifications or of his services; and among his other recommendations for the post he is now called upon to occupy, must be mentioned his intimate familiarity with the language of the country to which he is sent. This may seem a slight matter, but there are some of our Ministers abroad who are not yet able to converse with the representatives of the Governments which they address, except through the medium of an interpreter. Mr. Cushing will represent his country with efficiency and dignity, which is more than can be said for the man whom he has happily superseded.

The Governor has issued a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy in the Twenty-first Assembly District of this City, caused by the conviction of Genet for felony. We presume that the voters will be more careful this time about the antecedents of their candidates. They have probably had enough of members of Tammany commissions of any stripe whatever, and if they desire to wipe out the stigma which attaches to the district in the estimation of all honest citizens, each party had better put up a man who is thoroughly unexceptionable. Harlem can surely supply enough decent men able and willing to represent it in the Legislature, to make it unnecessary for searching the files of the Grand Jury for candidates.

Every one interested in the preservation of the commercial facilities of the port of New-York should read the letter which we publish this morning from Mr. Jackson S. Schultz. The letter may be especially recommended to the perusal of those who believe that it is necessary to sanction an expenditure of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 in order to make the accommodations of our harbor worthy of its splendid natural advantages. The strictures of Mr. Schultz upon the manner in which the work upon the docks is being prosecuted are undoubtedly just, and his doubts about the ability of the proposed expensive system of docks to compete with those of adjoining cities are equally well founded. As a sincere Reformer and an experienced merchant the opinions of Mr. Schultz on the subject are worthy of the most careful consideration.

It is time for the newspapers of the country to have more correct ideas concerning the centennial. One paper says, "Philadelphia is to have a centennial exhibition in 1876," which is not true. The centennial is a national affair, in which every city, town, and hamlet has as much interest as Philadelphia. The same paper says that Philadelphia "must assume the risks of the exposition, and pay the bills." The assertion is incorrect, and could only have its origin in that envious spirit which is the source of the greatest danger to the centennial. The voluntary subscriptions of the people of the whole nation must pay the bills, and the whole nation, no less than Philadelphia, is to share in the benefits of the undertaking. In this view of the case there is no objection to a moderate appropriation by Congress for the exhibition, but the proper course would be to raise the money by the voluntary subscriptions of the people. The matter is an easy one if we can get rid of the petty jealousies which have so greatly hindered this affair. In the work of removing these obstructions the press of the country must take the lead. We hope there will be no delay in entering upon the task.

The record of station-house lodgers shows some curious effects from Christmas week. The whole number of lodgers for the week was 7,352, which was nearly twice as many as for the corresponding week last year, but 303 less than the preceding week. The number who sought lodgings in the station-houses Christmas Eve was 976—the smallest number for the week; the number for Christmas night was also smaller than on other nights; but Friday the unfortunates, who seem to have "stayed out all night" before, like poor *Rip*, came in, and their number reached the remarkable limit of 1,163.

THE YEAR OF JUSTICE.

As the year 1873 is slipping away from us, to take its place within a few days among the things of the past, we naturally turn our minds to the consideration of the events which have distinguished it from its predecessors. Chief among them are those which entitle it to grateful memory among all honest men as the year of the re-establishment of justice. Little more than two years have passed since New-York was yet under the control of such a combination of political and financial scoundrels of the lowest sort as never before attained like power and prominence in any civilized community. Men as bad have risen by arts perhaps as villainous. Possibly men as vulgar have in isolated cases elbowed themselves into positions which, according to the fitness of things, should be held by men of honor, of decorous lives, and of education. But the municipal history of modern Christendom may be searched in vain for another instance of a great City taken possession of by a set of men who were at once so vicious and so vulgar. It was not long ago when the two men most talked of in New-York were "Jim" Fisk and "Bill" Tweed. They were our most prominent men; and say what we will, they were admired, followed, and imitated by a sufficiently large proportion of their fellow-citizens, not only to keep them in countenance, but to enable them to assume the airs of patronage on a large scale, and to make the task of pulling them down from their bad eminence seem an almost hopeless undertaking. It should not be forgotten that Tweed had been not only a member of the State Senate, but a member of Congress, and that even among our most important men in commerce and in politics his favor was courted by all those who set success above self-respect. It should not be forgotten that Fisk was the real head of a great public institution, that he was able to sway Legislatures, corrupt courts, defy the officers of justice, and to carry matters with such a high hand that finally he could be held in check only by the Governor of the State at the head of its military force; that he was able to throw Wall street into convulsions, and, moreover, that he had undertaken to minister to the pleasures of the town on a grand scale, and that he was the Colonel of one of our "crack" regiments.

Fisk's end was dramatic, and had in it an element of what, in dramatic literature and in poetry, is called poetic justice. He was murdered by a rival whose pretensions to the favors of a shameless and mercenary creature he had undertaken to crush by ruining him, as he had ruined others without like provocation. This man shot him down in broad daylight, and leaving him in his blood walked coolly away, and when he was arrested boasted openly that he was "sure to be acquitted." And, indeed, it seemed at one time as if his boasting would be made good, and that what between the delay, and the quibbles, and the uncertainty of the law on one side, and the apathy of the public on the other, he might be let loose again as a gentleman who had had the misfortune of being obliged to rid himself of something that was inconveniently in his way—the thing being unhappily another gentleman whom it was the dearest wish of his heart not only to rival, but to imitate. Between two men like Fisk and Stokes there was really not a pin's choice; only as one of them was to shoot the other, it was best for the public that he should be shot who had most power to harm. Fisk was worth more to be killed as an example than for anything else, and Stokes' chief value was to be tried and convicted of his crime.

But if these were conspicuously useful in the end of their bad careers, what shall we say of Tweed—the man who might be said to own New-York, and who, if he did not carry it "in his breeches-pocket," had, without any figure of speech, his hand in the breeches-pocket of every one of its citizens? For us on this island, it is the glory of the year 1873 that William M. Tweed, State Senator, member of Congress, Chief Sachem of Tammany, head of the Department of Public Works—as he was or had been—the man who, even two years ago, could have commanded in New-York more votes for any office than any other in the City, is now in the County Prison at Blackwell's Island, under a twelve years' sentence. And with him—a little before or a little after, it makes no difference—went down, if not into the cells of a prison, into the pit of despair, several of the "crowd" who were his accomplices and his imitators, his tools and his toadies. They have vanished. Genet, seeing before him a felon's term in the State's Prison, instead of an "Honorable's" term in the Legislature, fled the country in which such men as he have no longer the power they once had; and for the unpleasant reflection that he was thus enabled to escape the punishment of his crime by the criminal neglect, if not by the collusion, of the chief executive officer of the County, we are somewhat compensated by the knowledge that among the blessings brought by the end of the year 1873 is that of the close of Mr. Brennan's official career as Sheriff, and with it, let us hope, the end of much, if not all, of the corruption which has for years past made our Sheriff's office little better than a den of thieves. These men have gone or are going. They have been "improved off the face of the earth." In the not inexpressive phrase of the South, we are "shet" of them for good and all. The fight with them began long ago, and it is two years since they were unmasked and disarmed; but it is among the blessings of this goodly year 1873, that they offend even our eyes no longer. They have been put within prison walls, or driven bodily from the scene whereon they acted their vulgar villainy.

Over all this we should rejoice; but even more than over our riddance of these men, and over the disgraceful and fitting end of their careers, we should rejoice, with a deep and sober joy, over the means by which an end so much to be desired was at last accomplished; and that is, that Justice has again taken her seat among us. Our people, taught by bitter experience, and roused by the constant exhortations of a sleepless and incorruptible press, have at last demanded that the laws shall be put in force without fear, favor, or prevarication; that the monstrous and ridiculous outrage of one court's and one Judge's being used merely to check the action of another shall come to an end, and that the brow-beating of the Bench by the Bar, and all the other tricks and "fetches" by which justice to great, although vulgar, criminals was made impossible, shall be heard of no longer. The conviction of Tweed, of Genet, of Stokes, and of Sharkey, and the imprisonment of some of them, and the flight of those who fear a like fate, is but the consequence of that moral revolution—a revolution which it is to be hoped has only begun. After all, it is because the days of the Barnards, the Cardozos, and the McCunns have ended, that these other happy events have come to pass. With Judges like Davis and Daniels upon the bench; with a public which has begun to feel that successful crime, bedizened by coarse profusion and vulgar good-nature, and propped by brazen impudence, is not exactly a good joke, but a very serious matter; and with a press vigilant and implacable against crime, we may not only rejoice over the past, but hope all things for the future. For while these continue justice will dwell in the land. The conduct of the court during Tweed's trial was of greater consequence than even Tweed's conviction. It had a great and a far-reaching significance. In the coming year and thereafter, it shall not be the fault of The Times if the hope which it awakens is not fully satisfied.

WHAT IS A FINAL AUDIT?

The startling principle affirmed by the jury in the Hall case amounts to this: A board may be specially created for purposes of audit, and may deliberately refuse to perform that duty, thereby allowing several millions of dollars to be fraudulently extracted from the Treasury, and yet no member of the board can be held responsible for the scandalous neglect of official obligation. It becomes, therefore, an important question for the tax-payers of New-York, whether, under existing methods of audit, it is possible to have their trust so grossly betrayed with an equal absence of the appropriate remedy. Had we an Auditor like Watson, a Controller like Connolly, and a Mayor like Hall, we see nothing to prevent it. The fact ought to be a sufficient reminder that it is considerably more to the purpose to have trustworthy men to execute the laws than it is to look for safety in the ingenious wording of the laws themselves.

Fortunately the present administration of City finances is attacked, not on the ground of approving claims too readily, but of exacting an audit which is found in several quarters altogether too rigid. The abortive conclusion of Hall's case is certainly a very forcible argument in favor of perpetuating this state of things. As that extraordinary verdict may serve to undermine public confidence in the existence of legal obligations on the part of public officers, it is reassuring to find, from a General Term decision of the Supreme Court, rendered a day or two ago, that the law is emphatically on the side of a public officer who desires to construe the word "audit" in its strictest sense. This decision is signed by Judge Brady, and lays down with great clearness the functions of the Finance Department as the auditing department of the Government, except in cases where its duties are partially delegated to a special auditing board. Here is a sentence which has a distinct bearing upon the legal duties of the board of which Hall was a member, and upon the responsibility which they incurred by passing Hall's famous resolution of refusal to audit: "The audit of an account *ex vi termini* imports judgment upon it, and the exercise of that judgment required by statute cannot be declared suspended or destroyed by other than legislation too evident to admit a doubt of the intention of the Legislature to suspend it in a given case."

An important point settled by the decision relates to the fact that the audit and approval of a claim by the Executive Department which incurred it does not render it a valid claim against the City. Even in the case of payment of a specific sum being directed by ordinance of the Common Council, the claim must pass the scrutiny of the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department, and be approved by the Controller, before the claimant is entitled to demand payment. The charters of 1857, 1870, and 1873 contain nearly the same language on this subject, only in the latter the auditing power of the Finance Department is a little more emphasized than in its predecessors. By the supplemental legislation of last year the accounts of the Police Department are, for no very obvious reason, expressly excepted from the scrutiny of the Controller. In regard, also, to County liabilities audited by the Board of Supervisors, his functions were lately declared to be purely ministerial. This is a very good reason why the Board of Supervisors should cease to exercise those executive functions which only tend to confusion in administration and to facilitate fraud in the preparation of claims.

Another point on which the General Term decision has a most salutary bearing, is the much-abused remedy by writ of mandamus. The general rule is clearly expressed that "a mandamus is not the proper remedy for the recovery of money where an action at law can be maintained for the same purpose." The nature of the very few exceptions to this rule is defined with a precision which ought to save the City from the vexatious and costly operation of a remedy which certain Judges have granted with extraordinary facility. There are scores of old and fraudulent accounts being pressed for payment upon the City, which have no other validity than is conferred by the certificate of men like Tweed or the Court-house Commissioners. This decision will strengthen the hands of the Finance Department in resisting payment of such claims, and will, in other respects, be of material service to the interests of this community.

COMMUNISM IN AMERICA.

As our readers are aware, we are not among those who oppose honest efforts on the part of the working classes to improve their condition, or to increase their store of the good things of life. The relations of labor and capital, and the condition of laborers, especially in European countries, seem to us by no means ideally perfect. And taking the long history of the past, we believe that the upper and middle classes have had immensely more than their share of the blessings of the world, and that the burdens and evils have fallen mainly on the working people, though it is the latter who have contributed by far the larger part to the real progress and comfort of mankind. For these reasons, this journal has always supported every reasonable effort at co-operation, whether in production, as in combined manufacture and farming; or in distribution, as in co-operative stores or similar efforts. We see no other final solution of the questions between labor and capital but some form of co-operation, either between laborers and artisans, or between employers and employed. But before these schemes can succeed, there must be a more complete education of the working class in self-control, organization, and business habits. For similar reasons, we have always felt that the demand of the laborers and artisans for an eight-hours day was, in their point of view, perfectly reasonable, being either a claim for twenty-five per cent. more wages, or a claim for more time for leisure and culture.

On the other hand, the capitalists have an equal right to refuse it, so far as it is an advance of pay; and the effect will probably be that the laborers will secure—not twenty-five per cent. more of the fruits of production—but a certain increase of pay, which they would not have obtained without the demand. Moreover, we should not object if all branches of production, and therefore of labor, whether mental or physical, were somewhat reduced in the hours of toil they require. We think the world would be quite as well off for somewhat less hard work, and more time for culture and relaxation. This, however, none the less leads us to strongly oppose the tyranny the trades-unions would exercise in forcing persons to be idle who would gladly work, and their selfish and ignorant spirit in objecting to the training of apprentices.

But, while ready in every reasonable way to assist the working classes to promote their welfare, we can assure them that in nothing are they doing so much real damage to their own interests as in listening to the violent socialistic statements of foreign agitators, or in following the advice of native demagogues. There are always idle and frothy men among the laborers, who have not brains enough to earn their bread by honest labor, but who possess a smattering of superficial education, and therefore seek to make their living by keeping up foolish and dangerous agitations among their fellow-craftsmen.

Such men live on the unions, or on the funds the deluded workmen supply, or perhaps, being lawyers of doubtful character, they expect, by their violent harangues, to secure clients among the laboring classes, or to obtain notoriety and, it may be, political power. But the absurdity of these efforts in the United States is that, thus far, the labor problem here is by no means a problem, except for the masters who pay high, and get often poor work in return. In this country, the laboring classes have enjoyed an unexampled prosperity. There have been no burdens, social or political, upon them. They have controlled legislation. Their children have frequently reached the highest positions. They have had the best means of education. No aristocracy or classes of excessive wealth have oppressed them. They have had unbounded freedom, and, thus far, they have been the most conservative supporters of the Government and of social order. Even the abnormal power and wealth of corporations, have thus far been of little injury to working men, except in an indirect fashion. And last, and most important of all, the United States is the only socialistic, or more correctly, "agrarian" Government of the world, in that it offers good land at nominal prices to every settler.

Socialism in America has no root or foundation or reason. To call upon the industrious to divide their savings with the idle is simply robbery. There is no vast inequality of fortunes here, no aristocracy, no favoring of the rich. Were the whole property of the country to be at once divided equally, as the Chicago agitators demand, a year hence would see substantially the same condition of classes—the ignorant and lazy poor; the thrifty and industrious well off; the working men, who spend and drink in their prosperity, still exposed to poverty and beggary when a panic comes, and the saving and prudent able to tide over a hard Winter.

The great barrier to socialism in the United States lies in the great working class of the country, which is also the governing class—the farmers. The "territorial democracy," as Disraeli calls this class, believes in individual property; has no idea of sharing it with any one; hates all ideas which look to rewarding idleness with other people's savings, and thinks that the foreign laborer should earn his "right to land" with the hard hand and strong arm, as others have done. If the time ever came—which we earnestly hope will not—when the socialists of the cities would combine to strike at the wealth heaped up around them, the native American would be as ready to take the rifle to put down the rebellion against property, as he was to put down the rebellion against freedom.

A HINT TO PREACHERS.

If there is one influence more than another against which the pulpit ought to contend, it is the multiplied forms of pernicious literature now flooding the land. The preacher no longer finds himself influencing the lives of men as he once did; he "has the floor" but once a week, while the myriad-leaved press constantly scatters its missives broadcast over the country. However carefully he may sow the seed of truth on Sunday, the fruit is apt to be ruined by the tares which spring from the unguarded reading of the week. Unguarded, we repeat, since the untiring care, either parental or otherwise, that leads the young to the church door, ushers them into the Sunday-school, lays before them the open Bible, and teaches by high example, is rarely exercised in watchfulness over the daily family reading. It is from this quarter that the young generally glean their facts or fictions, insensibly imbibe their opinions, and color their after lives.

The newspaper, for instance, so often "taken in" without the slightest regard to its effect upon the manners or morals of the family, is suffered to lie carelessly about the house. Oftentimes it contains, under the thinnest of disguises, scandalous and revolting advertisements, which sap modesty, pander to the passions, set a trap for innocence, and make crime and infanticide easy. It is a disgraceful fact that more thought is often given to the purchase of a Sunday bonnet, a drawing-room carpet, a brand of cigars, or the selection of a club, than to the choice of a daily visitor and companion, whose mute talk mingles with all our leisure hours.

But one thing can be depended upon. As long as a newspaper proprietor can, by keeping within the letter of the law, increase his income by means of his advertising columns, men will be found base enough to use those columns for improper purposes. In vain will be all the efforts of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, when widely-read newspapers can flaunt criminal advertisements, or prurient or sensuous descriptions and accounts of the proceedings of the divorce courts, and other nastiness, before their readers, not only unpunished, but with the moral support of the oftentimes respectable and religious families that patronize them. Where rests the blame for the existence and prosperity of these public scavengers more than upon their readers, and how can otherwise excellent people consent thus to support the organs of the vilest classes? Pastors, too, can expect truth to exert but little influence over consciences paralyzed and hardened by such reading. Many families act ignorantly in this matter; they should no longer be allowed to do so. The pulpit denunciations of "evil communications" are not what they should be. We do not refer in these strictures to professedly bad papers, pictures, and books—they speak for themselves; it is to the "wolves in sheeps' clothing" that we direct attention.

Hardly less dangerous to the Christian life of the family are the journals or magazines which, while preserving a fair show of morals, allow no occasion to pass without a covert sneer at the Christian, and even natural religion. They have not the boldness to avow their real opinions, but, sheltered under the guise of toleration and liberalism, they give prominence to all the assaults against Christianity and the religious sense, under the pretext of giving pages of contemporary history. There is no new "ism" or "ology" which cannot get a hearing, entirely disproportionate to its value as news, so long as it only manages to attack Christianity and unsettle faith. One would suppose, to read the contents of these sheets, that Christianity had been suddenly blotted out of existence, or, at best, was a religion for the meaner sort—those who, being too weak to stand alone, preferred a broken staff to none at all. It is with a sort of contemptuous pity that these wiseacres speak of the belief hallowed by the reverent acceptance of ages, founded upon a life that, even according to their own avowal, is "wholly without parallel"—a belief which has afforded more comfort to man than all other sources whatsoever. Sometimes they show their hands more openly, and, under the pretense of sneering at hypocrisy, strive to degrade Christian belief in the eyes of the world by harping upon alleged inconsistent "Christian statesmen" or "Christian soldiers." It is the same spirit which, instead of lamenting the occasional lapse from virtue of some clergyman or Christian professor, gloats over the generally exaggerated story, and implies in substance: "This is what they all are, only the rest are not yet found out." And yet these critics give us nothing in exchange for Christianity but unprofitable negation.

Thus the obligations of truth are weakened, good and healthy books become distasteful—especially everything which borders upon religious thought—and even ordinary life is apt to seem monotonous. But these are hardly the worst effects of this class of journals; they unwittingly act as a school of crime. Just as a public execution stimulates to murder by the prominence which it gives to the mock hero of the hour, so the fertility of invention and expedient attributed by such journals to criminals, the exciting struggle vividly photographed, the tragic element glowingly painted—all have a fatal charm for the imagination of the young. The bad ambition to imitate crime is thus generated or increased, while the fate of the criminal seems too distant to produce much impression.

Newspapers should be complete records of current events; but their influence can be thrown on the side of order and good morals, and they should not, even indirectly, incite to crime. The evil effect of pernicious reading is surely a theme for pulpit discussion.

MAN OVERBOARD!

What we have said of late about the want of precaution on the ferry-boats against accident by drowning had a painful confirmation on Christmas Day. As a boat of the Fulton Ferry line was crossing the river in the afternoon, a man stationed himself outside the chains at the stern of the vessel. He was seen to be very much intoxicated—so much so as to sway to and fro where he stood—yet it was nobody's duty to take him out of his dangerous position. All the deck-hands were at the front of the boat, and in a case of this kind American passengers seldom interfere until it is too late. Presently, as was to be expected, the man fell overboard. Then the scene took place which may be said to be invariable on such occasions. Everybody in that part of the boat rushed at once to the side to see that the man really had fallen overboard. When that curiosity was satisfied, a few, with more presence of mind than the rest, began shouting for life-preservers. But nobody knew where to find them until, after the loss of invaluable minutes in the search, some were discovered, stacked away in the central part of the boat, far out of reach. After more search, a ladder was found, and then the bands with which the life-preservers were bound had to be cut away in order to get one out.

All this took time. The pilot in the front part of the boat could not at once be informed of the accident, so as to stop and change the course of the boat. When the life-preserver was secured, the drowning man, seized in the pitiless grasp of the ebb-tide, had been carried far down the river, and only a faint cry for help could be heard from the direction of the bay. It was evident that the tardy life-preserver was useless. Then it occurred to the now excited and clamorous passengers that somewhere on the vessel there was probably a small boat which ought to be launched. They called to the pilot to have it launched, and he responded, it is said, by suggesting that they should launch it themselves. Only too ready, a dozen of the passengers rushed to the stairs leading to the upper deck to find that the door was locked. Eventually the boat was got into the water, but, of course, much too late to be of any use.

This is a plain, unexaggerated account of an occurrence which may be called typical. Hardly a month passes, on an average, without some passenger being drowned from these boats, either by accident or intention, or without additional proof of the utter lack of provision on the part of the ferry companies against such casualties. Let the reader picture the usually crowded state of these boats, and he will see how difficult it would be, under the best of circumstances, to render prompt assistance to a drowning man. But when the life-preservers are studiously hidden away in the most inaccessible parts of the vessel; when the small boat is carefully locked up out of reach; when pilot and deck-hands are so stationed that direct communication of an accident is next to impossible, it really looks as if the ferry companies were trifling with human life. The truth is that matters of this kind should be much more stringently regulated and more vigilantly supervised by law. One or two life-preservers tied to the rail at bow and stern would prevent a fatal result in the majority of such accidents as this we have recorded. A chain stretched from rail to rail across either end, or a gate, as on the Jersey City boats, with an absolute prohibition against going outside of it, would be a still more effectual safeguard. Why are not these things done? Precautions so simple, so obvious, and so inexpensive one would suppose the companies would be glad to take without reminder, or be thankful, at least, for being reminded of. It is frightful to think of one of these crowded boats being sunk in mid-stream, with its life-preservers packed away out of sight and reach, where a ladder is needed to get at them. When will this carelessness—or, rather, this criminal stupidity—be rectified? We have asked this question many times, and we hardly expect to have it satisfactorily answered until a ferry director shall, happily, fall overboard, and realize, by experience, the utility of life-saving appliances which have to be hunted up while human beings are leisurely drowning.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY NOTES.

The theatrical week just ended was not remarkable for novelty or activity, and that now commencing will hardly be more notable. The bad weather, of course, exercised a disastrous influence upon the receipts of all the places of amusement, but this period of the year is rarely prosperous. Yesterday afternoon, however, in spite of the storm and the season, the Academy of Music was crowded by an audience which waxed quite enthusiastic over the final representation of "Aïda;" in the evening the second of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts—to the incidents of which we shall refer to-morrow—was also largely attended. Mr. Thomas, by the way, intends giving a matinée at Steinway Hall on Saturday next, and an additional treat is in store for the lovers of music in shape of three concerts by MM. Wieniawski and Maurel, of which events we shall have more to say anon. Meanwhile, the announcements for to-morrow are at hand. An "Old Folks Concert" is to be offered at Steinway Hall by the Richings-Bernard Troupe. At Wood's Museum, Mr. E. L. Davenport is to act in "Wild Oats." It is further mentioned that the last performances of "Parricide," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and of "The Babes in the Wood," at Niblo's, are occurring. The season at the Broadway Theatre ended last evening, and the house will remain closed until further notice.

HOME NOTES.

The Lydia Thompson Troupe was last week at the St. Louis Olympic....In 1873, $67,095 were expended on amusements in Hartford....Mr. Edwin Booth acts at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week....Miss Cushman read yesterday at the Philadelphia Academy....Miss Leclercq acted last week in Louisville....Mr. Dominick Murray was at Ford's Opera-house, in Washington....Mme. Janauschek was at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....Mr. Robert McWade was at Robinson's....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was last week at the Indianapolis Academy of Music....Miss Lotta was at McVicker's in Chicago, and Mr. Sothern was at the Chicago Academy of Music....Miss Clara Morris acted last week at the Buffalo Academy, in "The Geneva Cross."....Mr. Maurice Grau's English Opera Troupe sings in Pittsburg this week....The Lingard Troupe played at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore, last week.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Writing from Paris under date of Dec. 7, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: The much-vexed question of the opera is settled at last. The Government has decided in the sense which I indicated some weeks ago, and the French company is to alternate with the Italian at the Salle Ventadour. The new Minister of Public Instruction, M. De Fourtou, has brought in a bill for an extraordinary grant in order to defray the expenses incurred by the destruction of the house in the Rue Lepeletier, and by the necessity of providing for the temporary representations to be given during the period required for the completion of the new house. The director of the Théâtre Italien asks 100,000 francs for the rent of his house until the 15th of September next, the period at which his own short occupation expires, and 140,000 francs as indemnity for the injury he will be exposed to in the performance of French opera on his own off-nights. It is, of course, right that a manager should be compensated for any harm he may sustain by the rivalry of the State. For, be it observed, it is the Government itself which takes the entire and exclusive responsibility of the *ad interim* management at the Salle Ventadour. The Minister is unwilling to give at once the concession for the management of the new Opera-house, and no speculator will consent to work at his own risk the intermediate season, which is certain to be a loss. The Minister in his *projet de loi* admits that this loss will be considerable. He estimates the expenses for the nine months from the 15th of December to the 15th of next September at 1,548,000 francs, and he reckons the receipts for the same time at 1,297,409 francs 94 centimes. The anticipated deficit is thus 250,000 francs and 6 centimes, for which a vote is asked. The odd centimes, which produce so droll an effect in an estimate of the receipts of a theatre, have their origin in the sum calculated for nine months' subvention, 599,999 francs 94 centimes. The State will thus be its own operatic manager for the present, and it will simply put in a man to manage its affairs. This happily responsible individual will probably be M. Halanzier, the former lessee, whose engagement with the Government lapsed by the mere circumstance of the old house being destroyed. An extra grant of 300,000 francs is asked for the purpose of adding to the scenery to be lent by M. Strakosch and of supplying costumes, musical instruments, &c., to replace those which were destroyed in the fire. Of course, whatever is done at the Salle Ventadour this Winter will be on a comparatively limited scale. The orchestra will have to be reduced from its usual strength of eighty-five to sixty, in order that the stalls may not be encroached upon. It appears that the flooring of the stage at the Théâtre Italien is not strong enough to support a full corps de ballet—is it possible that those gossamer zephyrs, who scarcely seem to touch the ground, can weigh so heavily?—so that only divertissements incidental to operas will be attempted. The habitués who have been accustomed to frequent the Académie de Musique for the sake of the *ballets d'action* will not be pleased, and they will have to console themselves with the old proverb, "Quand on n'a pas ce que l'on aime, il faut aimer ce que l'on a." In fact, the Théâtre Ventadour will be to the late opera what the Lyceum was to Covent Garden during the two seasons that the house was being rebuilt. As to the new building next to the Grand Hotel, the architect has promised to get it ready for the Spring of 1875. They do not manage these things with much expedition in France, and this long delay is taken quite as a matter of course. In England or in America a house requiring so little would be completed within three months. Several Parisian journalists have been advocating the acceptance of M. Dupressoir's offer to finish the building and to carry on the enterprise without a subvention, on condition that he may open a gaming-table in three French towns. But the Government could scarcely tolerate the establishment of institutions which the Germans have just put down on the score of public immorality.

Mlle. Krauss, who delayed her departure up to the latest possible moment in obedience to the public desire, bade adieu to Paris on Thursday in presence of the most brilliant audience which has been assembled in any theatre since the war. She appeared in the most effective scenes of three operas, and had at last to stagger off the stage under the weight of the most enormous bouquets I have ever seen hurled against a prima donna. Now that the star has left, the subscribers are promised numerous débuts and several novelties, which will have much more interest for real *cognoscenti*. I am curious to ascertain if the Parisians will appreciate the delicate grace of Cimarosa's "Astuzie Femminili," which is already in rehearsal. The cast is to include Mlle. Heilbron, De Bogdani, and MM. Fiorini, Zucchini, and Lerazzi. The latter, I remember, played the tenor part when the opera was given at the Fondo, in Naples, and I presume that he has been engaged on the score of his success in that pleasant theatre, which has been now called after Mercadante. It was there that "Le Educande di Sorrento," one of the most charming and lively opéra bouffes that I have ever seen, drew crowds for weeks in succession. This sparkling work of Usiglio's is also to be given soon by M. Strakosch. Great things are promised of a certain Mlle. Donadio, who is to appear this week in "La Sonnambula," and who is said to have one of the finest soprano voices which has been heard since Jenny Lind. Then Mme. Belocca is to reappear in "Semiramide" and "La Cenerentola," Mlle. Brambilla is to come out in "Lucia," and "Le Nozze di Figaro" is announced, with a strong cast. I can only speak from hearsay of the Mme. Donadio alluded to above, but I can testify to the extraordinary natural gifts possessed by a daughter of Thalberg, the pianist, whom I heard in a *salon* some days ago. Mlle. Thalberg has a pure soprano of singular extent, and she sings with a facility which I have never heard in one of her tender years. She is, I believe, only sixteen years old, and she looks still younger. It is doubtful policy to push forward so phenomenally precocious a talent, but if she retains her powers even in their present state, she will certainly be a star in the musical firmament. Let me add a word of encouragement to a very young English pianiste, Miss Alice Burdett, who has been studying here, and who has just made a favorable début at a private concert which I happened to attend.

The theatres are living on the produce of their recent successes. Seldom, indeed, have so many hits been made in so short a space of time, and seldom have people rushed with such continued avidity to all places of amusement. Hard-headed financiers complain of there being a lack of money in France; they have only to drop into a theatre to be undeceived. It is not only "Monsieur Alphonse" and "Uncle Sam" who are attracting crowds, but almost all the *salles de spectacle* are equally full. The Français, for instance, is always thronged, but then it must be conceded that the bill is varied every night, and that every piece is played with the finish which we may seek in vain elsewhere. I have already spoken of all the recent novelties except the "Chef de Division" at the Palais Royal. This is a study rather than a piece, and it owes its prodigious success to the immense talent displayed by the actors rather than to any great constructive skill on the part of the author. M. Goudinet has put on the stage the character of a pompous employé for the purpose of giving M. Geoffroy the opportunity of elaborating one of those strongly-colored, but at the same time highly-finished types in the delineation of which this consummate actor excels. There is also a capital sketch of a *cocotte* who, having been sent out to play in the Cairo Theatre, has married some anonymous Eastern Prince. She returns to Paris a Princess, and, in order to make a *salon*, tells her husband to present his Order of the White Elephant to a number of notabilities, a list of whom she makes out for him. On another list she notes down the names of her former admirers, and proceeds to call upon them in order to prepare them for her change of social position. In her confusion she gives her husband the wrong list; you may imagine the *contretemps* which arise, all the lady's lovers being decorated with the White Elephant. Lassouche gives a very amusing picture of a young cub who drapes himself before strangers in his new dignity of *sous-préfet*, and that humorous actor, Lhéritier, is as funny as ever in a part of no special character. The Palais Royal company is certainly, for its size, one of the strongest in Paris.

PATTI IN RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in a lengthened article on the *rentrée* of Mme. Patti as the heroine of Verdi's "Rigoletto," at the Italian Opera in that city, speaks of her performance in the following terms: "Our Italian opera has reached its zenith with the first appearance this Winter of Mme. Patti as *Gilda*, in 'Rigoletto.' She has elevated this rôle to the highest expression of dramatic truth, and in it displays the extreme limit of lyrical excellence. To impersonate in the first act a young and simple girl, who knows only her father, and in the last so graphically to portray the woman tormented by passion, is an almost incredible dramatic achievement. The public well knew that they were invited to a *fête*, the appearance of the theatre being unusually brilliant. Mme. Patti at once showed that she still even continues to progress in her art. In her voice, which is brighter than ever, are to be found fresh *nuances*, and her dramatic action has penetrated the depths where art becomes nature. That which distinguishes her above all other singers is the spontaneous facility with which she overcomes great difficulties. On hearing her, none of that feeling of uneasiness is experienced, so well known to the *habitués* of the opera, when an artist braves a perilous passage, and causes the question to arise, 'How will she get through it?' The public is as sure of Mme. Patti as she is of herself. In the third act, when Mme. Patti is no longer the unsuspecting *Gilda*, but the ill-fated victim, yielding to her destiny, what an epic change then takes place in her rendering of the narrative—in her translation of it to music as the catastrophe approaches! The tragic acme of her acting is, however, reached by Mme. Patti in the quartette in the last act. In this the sense of injury which *Gilda* must feel at seeing her perjured lover, the broken notes breathing vengeance, the breathless accents of jealous fury, form a fearful picture of dramatic truth which has for its limit only the good taste that never abandons the artist. The hearty reception with which Mme. Patti was greeted on first appearing on the stage was surpassed even by the enthusiasm that burst forth at the termination of the opera. The most striking homage paid her, perhaps, was when the instrumentalists in the orchestra rose and ranged themselves in line behind the footlights to applaud and cry 'Bravo!' in emulation of each other. This was a spontaneous, well-merited, and novel spectacle. One word to conclude, borrowed from the composer himself. Three years ago, when Mme. Patti performed *Gilda* for the first time in Paris before Verdi, the *maestro*, after the quartet, sent her his card, on which was written, in Italian, 'To the true and unique *Gilda*, with the sincere compliments of her admirer and friend Verdi.'"

WINE AND WOMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your recent report of Dr. Stephen Smith's remarks at a Young Men's Christian Association Aquarian meeting, I find these assertions:

"All men condemn with united voice the use of alcohol, as a beverage, by woman. * * * Nor is it ever contended that alcohol taken into the stomach of woman acts as food."

This is news, indeed, to some of us! Of course, no one wants women to use alcohol as a beverage. No human being ever did use alcohol as a beverage—except, perhaps, the Russian peasants, whose vodka, I confess, is very like ordinary "spirits of wine." But the doctor, after the usual inaccurate fashion of the aquarians, uses "alcohol" for any liquid containing alcohol, no matter how small the percentage. When his statements are thus reduced to rational English, they are, I repeat it, news to some of us. There are plenty of men, both professional and lay, who do not condemn or forbid the use of liquids containing alcohol as beverages by woman, and every man who believes that alcohol in a man's stomach may act as food by making a smaller quantity of food more valuable, (just as wood-dust may partially replace rags in the manufacture of paper,) believes that it performs the same office in a woman's stomach.

Does Dr. Smith mean by "no man" no American man, or does he make the statement universally? Will he tell us seriously that no Englishman admits the propriety of a woman's drinking any beverage which contains alcohol? Surely he must know that the majority of English women, whose means permit it, are wine or beer drinkers, and that they are fine physical specimens. How many of our women can walk as they do? How many can sit a horse over three feet of timber? Many doctors will tell you that it is not safe for American women to ride at all; and it certainly seems impossible for many of them to walk any distance without fatigue and suffering. Now, I admit that the climate counts for something; but may not the diet count for something too? And why does the English woman, as a general rule, eat more and more nourishing food than the American woman? Not only because she takes more exercise in the open air, but because she uses those alcoholic beverages so abhorred by the aquarians. I have often observed in our own country that when a lady, young or old, drank some claret or malt liquor with her dinner, she made a better and heartier meal than others of her sex who chilled their interiors with cold water.

That excess of any kind will kill women sooner than men is an obvious fact, resulting from the other obvious fact that woman is the weaker animal. It needed no Dr. Smith come from the Board of Health to tell us this. He may well say that "it is not surprising."

CARL BENSON.

CHRISTMAS, 1873.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While driving up the Eleventh avenue boulevard this afternoon, I was signaled to stop by a man, with a flag, standing near the bridge of Trinity Church Cemetery. Obeying the signal, I waited till after a blast had been fired in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and the flagman had beckoned for me to proceed. I did so, but was again stopped immediately after having passed under the cemetery bridge, and from the blast that followed a stone, weighing more than three and a half pounds, was thrown into my wagon and against my leg, fortunately doing no other injury than inflicting a severe bruise. Please allow me, through your columns, to earnestly protest against the criminal carelessness of contractors and their employés in thus imperilling the public safety. The recent terrible catastrophe on the Fourth avenue proves the necessity of holding contractors to a strict account for the results of gross carelessness of incompetent persons, who are placed by them in responsible positions. The public has a right to demand that all persons using such powerful agents as gunpowder and steam shall be required to use them with such care as not to endanger life.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

YONKERS, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 20, 1873.

ILLNESS OF MR. DANIEL DREW.

It was rumored last evening that Mr. Daniel Drew, the well-known Wall street broker who has been seriously indisposed for some weeks past, was dying. A Times reporter called on Dr. Linsly, of No. 22 Lafayette place, who has been attending Mr. Drew during his illness, to ascertain whether any serious apprehensions were entertained respecting the health of his patient. Dr. Linsly stated that he was glad to say that so far from Mr. Drew's illness having taken a more serious turn during the past few days, he was progressing most favorably, and he confidently hoped that after a short time he would be convalescent. Yesterday he was able to be up during the greater part of the day, and came down stairs to breakfast in the morning. He said it was not true, as had been stated, that Mr. Drew's indisposition was the result of the recent financial troubles. His illness was occasioned by causes of a different nature altogether.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

PRESENTATION TO COL. CLARK.

There was a promenade concert last evening at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, Sixth street and Third avenue, but the general pleasures of the evening passed beyond those of the ordinary concert entertainment. The Seventh Regiment are, in fact, well pleased with their Colonel, and, with the view of manifesting their satisfaction, have presented him with some handsome pieces of plate. The presentation is solely the gift of the rank and file of the regiment. The interesting ceremony took place in the spacious drill-room of the Armory, and was certainly the central attraction of the entertainment. The excellent concert of Grafulla's Band may, therefore, be regarded in some sense as supplementary, but it was, at all events, as attractive as the repute of that band would naturally indicate. Although the inclement weather might be supposed to limit the attendance to a considerable extent, yet the room was well filled. The musical programme had abundant variety, and contained among other items a special composition by Mr. Grafulla, dedicated to Col. Emmons Clark, and appropriate to the presentation of the evening. After the first portion of the musical programme the presentation took place. The pieces of plate presented consisted of a handsome punch-bowl and two fruit-dishes. The presentation was made by Private Robert Wilson, who, having briefly reviewed the services of Col. Clarke, and alluded to his promotion, said:

It is with feelings of intense pride, Sir, that your brother officers and fellow-soldiers review the history of these various promotions. Your career has been one of unalloyed satisfaction. We recognize in you one of ourselves, the natural outgrowth of the principle which rewards actual merit. Your present high place has been reached by the same road that is now open to every private in the ranks, that of strict performance of duty and prompt obedience to orders. It is worthy of notice, too, that in the various high places you have been called upon to fill, your conduct has been such as to combine, in a most felicitous manner, all that is severe and dignified in the soldier with the courtesy and grace of the true gentleman, never assuming undue authority, and never allowing personal motives or preferences to influence you in the impartial discharge of official obligations, sinking your own personal feelings in the general good of the whole regiment, so that after an active membership of seventeen years and a Colonelcy of ten (years) you are not only without an enemy in the regiment, but there is not a man in the ranks to whom you are not endeared by the most tender ties. Under your administration, we have to-day a regiment which, in all its appointments—the character and ability of its officers, the drill and discipline of its members—in all that goes to make up an efficient military organization, must challenge the admiration of all. For the present splendid condition of the regiment, for the harmony that prevails in its councils, for the days and nights spent in its service and for its welfare, for the noble example of disinterested devotion and faithfulness as an officer, and for your dignified courtesy as a gentleman, the men of the Seventh Regiment bid me thank you. We tender to you our most grateful acknowledgments, and assure you that, in the future as in the past, you may count upon the united sympathy and support of the entire command.

Col. Clark, in reply, acknowledged the compliment paid him, which he set down as a tribute to long and faithful service. Referring to the valuable influences of membership in the regiment, he said that most valuable are the lessons of self-respect and moral restraint which pertain to such membership. If, he said, an officer or soldier of the regiment would be respected by his comrades and associates he must respect himself, and disreputable conduct is surely followed, sooner or later, by loss of caste, or the disgrace of expulsion. If such are the advantages of membership in this regiment, who will say that long and faithful service in its ranks is not amply rewarded? To the young men of a great city, association, amusement, and physical exercise are positive necessities. To meet these wants, clubs, societies, and associations innumerable are organized, while theatres, gymnasiums, billiard-rooms, and saloons of divers kinds open wide their doors and blazon their attractions. A long and careful observation leads to the belief that a military organization affords, most completely and satisfactorily, the necessary outlet for the overflow of exuberant spirit, activity, and enthusiasm peculiar to youth, and at the same time is comparatively free from the immediate dangers and temptations which attend many forms of amusement, association, and athletic exercise. Without claiming that this regiment is a school of morals, or that it is anything but a strictly military organization, it is confidently and positively asserted that the tendency, influence, and spirit of its regulations and its duties are to make young men respect themselves, abstain from and avoid everything disreputable, and attend faithfully and honorably to the legitimate business and domestic duties of life. If parents and guardians and the business men of this City who give employment to young men would study this subject, and note the positive benefits which this regiment confers, as well as the restraints which it throws around its members, the ranks of the regiment would be always more than full. These remarks must not be regarded as entirely personal or in the least exclusive, for they equally commend and vindicate every military organization, in this City or elsewhere, that is justly proud of its good name, its drill, and its discipline. It may not be improper or inappropriate on this occasion to refer briefly to the present condition of this organization. The Seventh Regiment is now approaching the end of the first half century of its existence. Its founders were young men of talent and unusual wisdom. They decreed that military excellence and the consequent ability to defend and protect the lives and property of the people of this City should be the chief aim and object of this organization; that neither wealth nor social rank, but that meritorious service should be the basis of promotion, and that character should be the test of membership, without regard to party, race, or creed. Upon this broad foundation has been reared, from year to year, this superstructure, and with the lapse of time you have inherited the fame and been intrusted with the fortunes of this regiment. That you have undervalued, or neglected, or wasted this precious heritage, no one can truly say. The numerical strength of the regiment is unimpaired; in drill and discipline it is second to none; the *esprit de corps* can hardly be excelled, and it still holds a high place in popular favor. While its future is bright and promising, it has one want that is immediate and irresistible—a new armory. This regiment needs an armory in the upper part of the City, centrally located, and conveniently accessible to its members. The drill-rooms should be upon the ground floor, and spacious enough for the exercise of at least half the regiment in the school of the battalion. The rooms for the accommodation of the several companies, for the storage of uniforms, equipments, arms, and ammunition, and for other necessary purposes, should be large and commodious—in short, the new armory should be creditable to the regiment and worthy of the proud and imperial City which it is sworn to defend. That the day is not far distant when this pressing want will be supplied is confidently believed.

In conclusion he said: I will not attempt to express in words my high appreciation of the honors of this occasion, or the gratitude which fills my heart to overflowing. These valuable pieces of silver will be sacredly cherished as mementoes of your kindness, and will be transmitted to those who bear my name as the most precious of legacies. Thanking you again for this munificent testimonial, allow me, in conclusion, to express to one and all, with the sincerity and heartiness befitting this happy and blessed season of the year, an earnest wish for your continued health and happiness.

Supplementary to the entertainment of the evening there was a social gathering at No. 9 Lafayette place, at which a handsome copy of the special music prepared for the occasion was presented to the Colonel of the regiment.

TAXING RAILROADS.

At a meeting of the Jersey City Commissioners of Appeals, held on Friday evening, to listen to the objections of the Railroad Companies owning railroad property in the City to pay taxes upon, Hon. Isaac W. Scudder appeared on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Lansing Zabriskie on behalf of the Bergen Horse Car Company, and Jacob Vanatta for the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company. Mr. Vanatta contended that the company which he represented owns no property in Jersey City; that that which the company controls is property leased from the Morris and Essex Road. Mr. Scudder said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was willing to pay taxes upon the property owned by them which is not exclusively used for railroad purposes, but contended that the company had not accepted the law passed last Winter imposing a tax of one per cent. upon railroad property in the city, and were not bound to pay it. The board passed a resolution directing the Assessors to assess all the property of the two companies not exclusively used for railroad purposes.

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

The applications to the Board of Excise during the week for licenses amounted to thirty-six, which, added to those previously reported, give a total of 6,954. The total amount derivable from the licenses issued up to the present is $522,192. Last week's income amounted to $2,689 96. On the 22d there were ten applications, the amount being $790; on the 23d, four applications; amount, $330; on the 26th, five applications; amount, $400; and on the 27th, seventeen applications; amount, $1,169 96. The names of twenty-five persons have been returned to the counsel of the board to be prosecuted for violation of the Excise law.

AN INDIGNANT CRITIC.

The irate dramatic critic of the *Herald*, not satisfied with instituting criminal proceedings against Mr. Chas. R. Thorne, of the Union Square Theatre, also seeks to obtain still further compensation for his wounded honor and person by instituting a civil suit against Mr. Thorne, laying his damages at $5,000. He has engaged as his counsel Oakey Hall, while Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, one of Hall's counsel in the late trial, will appear for Mr. Thorne. The suit is brought in the Court of Common Pleas. An order of arrest was issued against Mr. Thorne on Friday, when his counsel went before the Sheriff and gave bail in the sum of $3,000 for his client's appearance.

DISTRESSING TRAGEDY.

A POLICE CAPTAIN SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEART—DOMESTIC INFELICITY THE CAUSE.

Richmond County, Staten Island, was startled yesterday by the report that Police Capt. Millian Holbrook, for many years Captain of the First Precinct, at Stapleton, had committed suicide. For some time past Mrs. Holbrook, who claims to be a clairvoyant, it is said, has been harassing the Captain by charging him with infidelity to her.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, the Captain entered his private office in the station-house, and was busy writing all the forenoon. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon Sergt. Collins, who was sitting at the desk, heard the report of a pistol, the sound coming from the Captain's room. He hastened into the room and found Capt. Holbrook laying on his back, a revolver at his side, and blood streaming from the left breast. Police Surgeon Lee, who is also Coroner of the County, was immediately summoned, together with the physicians at Quarantine, and an examination of the wound was made. It was found that the ball (from a small Smith & Wesson revolver) had entered the left breast, between the second and third ribs, and, taking a downward course, had penetrated the lower part of the heart. After the examination, the Captain was conveyed into the room adjoining his private office, and his friends and relations sent for. Mrs. Holbrook was the first to arrive, and she was followed by her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. Curtling, a book-keeper, in Brooklyn, Long Island.

The distress and anguish of the family was intense when informed that he could not live beyond a few hours. Mrs. Holbrook's grief was most heartrending. A small scrap of paper is said to have been found on the Captain's desk which states that the cause of the deed is known only to himself and wife, and that it was his intention to commit suicide. The paper, together with other evidence in the case, is in the hands of the Coroner. Capt. Holbrook has been connected with the Police force of Staten Island for many years, and was highly respected by the residents of the island, who express deep regret at the tragedy. He is about forty-nine years of age, and is the father of two daughters, one of whom is married and resides in Brooklyn, where the Captain formerly lived. His other daughter resides in New-Jersey. When THE TIMES reporter left Stapleton on the last boat to the City, at 10 o'clock, Capt. Holbrook was rapidly sinking, there being no hopes of his living until morning. Surgeon Lee pronounced his recovery impossible, saying that he might die at any moment.

THE STORM.

NO DISASTERS REPORTED AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—No marine disasters are reported in the storm of last night. The steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia, is coming up, having stopped in Provincetown during the storm. The following vessels are in Provincetown harbor today: Bark Carrie Wyman, from Boston for Havana; brigs Antilles, from Elizabethport for Portland, and M. A. Berry, from New-York for Portland.

MARINE DISASTERS ON THE NORTH COAST.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 27.—The brigantine John Givan is ashore on the middle ground at Yarmouth. The brigantine Sebastipol, which was ashore on Lobster Island, has been got off, and was towed to Yarmouth. The schooner Caleb McKeen which was recently wrecked near Louisburg, with general merchandise for St. Pierre, has been condemned by the surveyors and ordered to be sold. The schooner Thorn, from Bridgewater, for Yarmouth, with lumber, stranded at Sandy Point, a few days since, during a thick snow-storm, has become a total wreck. The bark Netherton arrived here yesterday from London, after a boisterous passage of thirty-five days, and reports that the boatswain jumped overboard on the second day out, while in a fit, and was drowned. The Albambra sailed for Boston this afternoon. There was a heavy snow here last night. Two large vessels, loading with lumber, for Europe, are frozen in at Margaret's Bay, with no prospect of getting out until the next thaw.

Newfoundland dispatches of to-day say that a heavy snow-storm prevails there. There are no signs of the steamer Phoenician at St. John's, now fully due from Liverpool.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—1 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The storm, which was central in the lower lake region on Saturday morning, is now central near New-York City, where the barometer is unusuely low. Stormy weatherf, with snow and rain now prevails in New-England, the Middle States, the St. Lawrence Valley, and the lower lake region. Generally clear weather, with increased pressure and lower temperature prevails in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Partly cloudy or clear weather and westerly to north-westerly winds, with lower temperature, are report from the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, and the North-west. In Minnesota, the pressure has diminished, and the winds have backed to southerly with rising temperature. The temperature has fallen slightly in Northern New-York. The Erie Canal closed to-day.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States, fresh to brisk north-easterly to north-westerly winds and continued cloudy weather, with snow will prevail during the day.

For the southern portion of the Middle States cloudy and threatening weather with snow, followed by clearing weather in the afternoon.

For the Lower Lake region, increasing pressure, lower temperature, and northerly to westerly winds, with light snow, followed by clearing weather in the western portion of this district.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi River, clear or clearing weather, low temperature, northerly to westerly winds, and increasing pressure on the Atlantic coast.

For the upper lake region and thence southward to the Ohio Valley and south-westward to the lower Missouri Valley north-westerly to south-westerly winds, with a slight rise of temperature and generally clear weather during the day.

IN THIS CITY.

Yesterday morning it seemed as though the weather, not quite satisfied with the sad havoc which it had played on the previous day, was determined to prolong the misery of those who were the victims of its pitiless influence. There were the same rain-charged snowy flakes and the same unpleasant consequences, but it soon became evident that the snow-storm had vented its spleen, and that an interval of soft, genial temperature would compensate for the extreme severity which marked the opening and the close of Friday. The snow-fall ceased early in the afternoon, and was succeeded by a Spring-like shower, which was of comparatively short duration. The streets again presented their usual scene of bustle and excitement, and the discomfort produced by slushy and muddy thoroughfares was no longer visible. A balmy atmosphere prevailed throughout the afternoon and evening, and there was nothing to indicate a recurrence to the unwelcome experiences associated with the close of the Christmas festival.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 33°; 6 A. M., 33°; 9 A. M., 33°; 12 M., 34°; 3 P. M., 34°; 6 P. M., 34°; 9 P. M., 34°; 12 P. M., 32°. Average, 33⅛. Weekly average, 31 6-7.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 1 P. M. Dec. 27, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 30.047 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Dec. 22, 30.441 inches; minimum at 5 P. M., Dec. 26, 29.374 inches; range, 1.067 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 31.8°; maximum at 4 P. M., Dec. 25, 49°; minimum at 5 A. M. Dec. 22, 21°; range, 28°. Remarks—Dec. 23, snow from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M.; amount of water, .08 inch. Dec. 26, snow and hail from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .39 inch. Dec. 27, snow from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., .01 inch. Total amount of water for week, .48 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,060 miles.

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Ex-City Treasurer Gage to-day transferred to the city his entire real and personal property, amounting in the aggregate to $523,500, and including $147,500 certificates of suspended banks, in which he had city funds deposited. The valuation of the property surrendered was made by the corporation lawyers upon the best information obtainable, and is probably no more than will be realized in cash from it.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Diedrich Willers, Secretary of State elect, has appointed Hon. George Franklin, of Ovid, his deputy.

David M. Force, aged seventy years, an old citizen of Morristown, N. J., dropped dead from heart disease yesterday.

By the caving in of the slope of the Burnside Colliery, at Shamokin, Penn., yesterday afternoon, William Jones was killed, and two other miners were injured.

John Fry, a fireman on the engine of a coal train, while leaning out of the window was knocked from the engine and struck against a wall at Tremont, Penn., yesterday, and was severely injured.

The inquest on the body of Joseph Galvin, who came to his death during a street fight, in Wakefield, Mass., on Christmas day, has resulted in holding the brothers John and Arthur Doherty on a charge of murder.

The inquest into the murder of Antoine Pattel, on Wednesday night, in Province court, Boston, finds that death was caused by a pistol shot through the heart, fired by Joseph T. Hegner. There is little doubt of Hegner's insanity.

A special election was held in Onondaga County, N. Y., yesterday, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the County Clerk. The election resulted in favor of Charles E. Hubbell, (Republican) by about 2,200 majority.

An affray occurred at Monterey, Mexico, a few days ago, over the municipal election, in which several persons were killed and wounded. Disturbance also occurred in Tampico, and the Mayor has been imprisoned by the State troops.

A prize-fight in the back room of the Halfway House, in Saugus, Mass., was interrupted yesterday by the Police, and Gardiner Gately, of Providence, and John Conlan, of Boston, the principals, were arrested, as were also several other roughs.

FOREIGN NOTES.

According to Dr. Livingstone, the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi are 600 feet wider than the combined Falls of Niagara. Their native name is Mosioatunya.

Sensational telegrams, it will be remembered, were lately published about the probable, almost certain, loss of her Majesty's frigate Sirius, from Halifax for England. They were quite unfounded. The ship arrived in due course, and is now safely moored at Portsmouth.

The Kingdom of Würtemberg has found it necessary to follow the example of Germany and Austria in raising the salaries of officials to conform to the general rise in prices. A ministerial proposal to add about seventeen per cent. to the incomes of all civil servants of the State has passed the House of Deputies by a majority of more than three-fourths.

The number of persons in receipt of parochial relief in London is persistently diminishing. The last report gave the number, for the week, as 103,979, of whom 36,023 were in work-houses, and 67,956 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871 and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 4,327, 13,168, and 35,990, respectively.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that toward the end of March three Russian steamers and four sailing vessels, carrying crews amounting to 406 men, will undertake an expedition up the Amu, and explore the Khivese and Bokharese banks of the river. Two members of the London Geograpical Society will perhaps be invited to join the Russian scholars and commercial agents accompanying the expedition.

The Japanese embassy at London have appointed Mr. W. E. Grigsby, B. A. of Balliol College, Oxford, Professor of International Law at Yeddo. Mr. Grigsby took a first class in the final classical school in Michaelmas Term, 1872; he afterward gained the Vinerian Law Scholarship, and last Summer took a first class in the Law School. There have been five Japanese students studying law at Oxford this term, among whom are the son of the Prime Minister, and Nabishima, one of the chief Daimios. These students manifest great zeal and aptitude for the study of English law. They take the lectures of their tutor in English, which they translate into their own language, and submit the retranslations to his approval.

The miracle season is not over. We learn now from France that the Holy Virgin has appeared to a lady pilgrim of Pontet, in the Gironde, no less than thirty-three times since January last. During one of her first apparitions she prophesied the fall of M. Thiers, and gave the numbers of the Deputies who voted for and against him. In her last visit she announced the imminence of "grave events." The *Univers* prudently abstains from giving any opinion on "these facts," and relies entirely on the faith of the ecclesiastical authorities. The *Pèlerin* says it is not its duty to prejudge them. It is a cruel pity, however, that these pious prints cannot give us just an inkling of what the "grave events" are to be like.

Germany is acquiring a reputation for adulterating cigars. A writer in that country says: All sorts of solid substances may be found rolled up in the leaf of the fragrant weed. The following have been found: Bristles, hairs, wood, bits of linen and of leather, needles, shirt-buttons, and teeth. These substances glowing in the smoker's cigar must astonish him. Through the middle of one a goose's feather was drawn from point to end; in another was a cord, and a third, a match. But far worse and more dangerous are those which conceal exploding materials. These are the so-called "explosive cigars" manufactured as "jokes," and not infrequently the cause of severe accidents. Cases have been reported where sight has been totally destroyed. We advise smokers to take care what they buy—particularly in Germany.

THE FRY DIVORCE CASE.

In the case of Horace B. against Emily L. Fry, for divorce, already frequently before the court, a motion was made before Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a commission to cause the examination of a midwife in Europe, who, it is claimed by plaintiff, could prove that defendant had given birth to an illegitimate child after a separation which had been agreed upon between her and plaintiff, in 1865. It appeared that the same woman had been already examined, and testified that she knew nothing of the facts sought to be proved by her, so far as they related to the defendant in the suit. The Judge denied the motion.

ARRIVALS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

The following were the arrivals at Castle Garden during last week: By the City of New-York, Liverpool, 170; the Europe, Havre, 24; the Pomerania, Hamburg, 137; the Java, Liverpool, 156; the California, Glasgow, 78; the Rhein, Bremen, 152; the Georgia, Glasgow, 10; the Celtic, Liverpool, 113; the City of Chester, 122; the Maas, Rotterdam, 53; the Assyria, Gibraltar, 8; the Minnesota, Liverpool, 36; the Italy, Liverpool, 206; the Italia, Glasgow, 15; the Cuba, Liverpool, 66; the Holsatia, Hamburg, 116; the bark Marco Polo, Bremen, 234. Total number of arrivals for the week, 1,696.

PAYMENT OF INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Controller's office will be open until 9 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, (Dec. 29, 30, and 31,) for the purpose of paying inspectors of election, poll-clerks, and landlords. On Monday all up to the Fourteenth Assembly District; Tuesday, all up to the Eighteenth Assembly District; Wednesday, all up to the Twenty-first Assembly District.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The delegates to the Republican Central Committee for the present year held their final meeting last evening in Republican Hall, Twenty-third street and Broadway. Commissioner Hugh Gardner presided, and in the absence of the regular Secretary, Hon. David B. Mellish was appointed in his place. After calling the roll, the Secretary reported that a quorum was not present, and the meeting then adjourned.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week were 1,979....There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 472 deaths, 383 births, and 158 marriages, showing an increase of 8 deaths and 39 marriages, and a decrease of 71 births as compared with the preceding week. ....Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 13 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $17,407; insurance, $105,600.

DEATH FROM MORPHINE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Lewis Coe, of the firm of Coe & Deyo, in this city, died last night from an over dose of morphine.

OUR VAGRANT POPULATION.

ITS INCREASE IN THIS CITY.

LODGINGS AT THE STATION-HOUSES—DESCRIPTION OF THE ROOMS—COMPARATIVE MONTHLY STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS 1872 AND 1873.

A very interesting study, at the present time, the Winter being now upon us, is that of the mode of living—or, rather, existing—adopted by the vagrants who now make New-York their resort. No doubt but comparatively few of the large population of this City could form anything like a correct estimate of the number of these homeless wanderers, who traverse our streets by day, and lodge at the various station-houses by night. Although the Police keep a record of the number of vagrants lodged in the station-houses every night, there is no record kept of those turned away, and who are forced to sleep in carts, under sheds, or in lumber-piles. A few of the Police Captains did keep an account of the number making application for lodgings, and whom they could not admit, as the lodging-rooms were already full, and they found that the number turned away was nearly equal to that lodged. This was, too, in the precincts where they accommodate the greatest number of vagrants. In the majority of the station-houses in this City, the Police authorities have set apart two rooms for the accommodation of vagrants, one for the males, and the other for the females. Although the room in which the males are allowed to stay is nearly always filled, that of the females is very rarely full; so that the latter, although they have not much better accommodations, can certainly breathe purer air than the former.

As but very few of our readers are acquainted with the accommodations furnished by the Police to these poor wretches, a description of the rooms set apart for that purpose will no doubt be interesting. The rooms are generally very long and narrow, and on each side frames are erected against the walls, on which boards are laid, the end nearest the walls being raised about two feet higher than that toward the centre of the room. There is a large stove in the room, in which a fire is kept burning all night, it being the duty of the doorman to see that the rooms are properly heated. The vagrants, when they are turned into these pens, usually pick out the places nearest the stove, which they find unoccupied, and throw themselves on the boards to sleep. Some turbulent spirits manage to get into the lodging-rooms at times when the place is nearly full, and finding the choice spots occupied, will force some poor fellows who are not so strong, or who are afraid of being turned out if there is any row, to give up their places to them, and go to sleep at the other end of the room. The Police have considerable trouble with these vagrants at times, owing to the fact that the majority of them, although being unable to pay for a bed, even in the meanest hovels, manage to procure liquor, which is very often smuggled into the lodging-room and drank there, those who have it getting intoxicated, and keeping the others from sleep. Sometimes one of the lodgers will make a complaint of such proceedings to the Sergeant on duty, who usually turns the aggressor into the street, telling him or her never to make application for lodgings at that station-house again. They will then start off for the nearest station-house, and, if it is not already filled, it is likely that they will procure other lodgings there. In nearly all the station-houses it is usual to take the name, age and birth-place of the applicants, but where they accommodate a great many this is dispensed with, as it would take nearly all the time of an extra man for that duty alone.

During the Summer months the Police will not receive any more than they can accommodate easily, but during the cold weather they are huddled into these rooms like sheep, it being very often the case that the rooms are so crowded that the poor wretches are forced to sit up all night, and sleep in that manner if they can. In addition to the vagrants who find lodgings at the station-houses, there are hundreds of others who manage to exist in some way only known to themselves, and who never apply for lodgings. Many of these people subsist by doing chores about private houses, receiving as remuneration cold victuals, and sometimes a few pennies, or some worn-out garments. Taking into consideration the manner in which these people live, it is only to be wondered at that there are not more of them found dead in the station-houses. In nearly every case where a death was reported as having occurred in the lodging-room of a station-house, it was found to have been caused by the excessive use of alcoholic mixtures, as shown by the post-mortem examinations.

At the present time there is supposed to be at least 3,000 vagrants in this City, while there is a large number who travel about from place to place, either begging as they go along, or doing odd jobs for their meals. This latter class generally present a sorry sight, they being ragged and dirty, with hair and beard unkempt and matted. These tramps are always pretending to look for work, but it is very rarely that they will accept it if offered, unless to get a chance to steal something. The Police of this City are very often notified of robberies committed by tramps to whom work has been given, either in New-Jersey or Long Island. In many instances the tramps have not only robbed the houses of their employers, but they have borrowed horses and wagons, with which they drive to some point near the ferries leading to this City, and they would there leave them to be picked up by the Police, while they (the tramps) made their way to this City. At other times, when they fail to procure any money, they may be seen at the ferries begging a few pennies with which to cross, as there are such numbers of them lately that the ferry masters refuse to allow them to pass without paying their fares. It is a standing joke among these gentlemen when a vagrant asks to cross that "if they have no money, no work, or no friends in New-York, it does not make any difference where they are, and they might as well stay in one place as another." Notwithstanding the misery and wretchedness which must be the lot of a vagrant, there are many among them who romp and play about as schoolboys, as can be seen any fine day in Mulberry street, where a number of them are fed by the Sisters of the St. Barnabas Home. The vagrants who know the Police regulations always get to the station-house in which they wish to stop in time to procure accommodations, knowing that if they are behind time they will be forced to travel to some other station-house. It is a well-known fact among the Police that vagrants have traveled from some point down-town to Harlem looking for lodgings, and asking at every station-house on the line. Very often among those who apply for lodgings are men and women who, although poorly clothed, have the manners and language of people who were brought up to fill a respectable position in life, but who, by reverses of fortune were driven to the necessity of asking for lodgings in a station-house. If the officer in command is a gentleman of discrimination, these persons are usually given a cell by themselves, where they are much more comfortable than with the common herd, many of whom spend nearly all their lives in this manner. In the Nineteenth Precinct they have one female lodger who, with the exception of the time spent on the island for intoxication, has been "a steady boarder" there for the last three years. In many instances women and children who are driven from their homes by drunken husbands are furnished with lodgings by the Police, the poor creatures being afraid to return to their homes until the husband and father is sober, fearing that he might kill them in his drunken frenzy.

In former years nearly all those who asked for accommodations at the station-houses were at least beyond middle age, but during this year the number of young men, whose ages range from eighteen to twenty-five years, has been increasing every week, and at the present time at least one-fourth of those furnished with lodgings are between these ages. This is owing to the fact of so many men being out of employment in this City, and being unable to pay their board, are forced either to go to the station-house or sleep in the street, and in the latter case it is very likely that they will be arrested as vagrants and sentenced to the Island, having no visible means of support. The regular lodgers at many of the station-houses are required to clean out the rooms in which they sleep, if they wish to retain their footing in the place, and for this work they are sometimes furnished with a breakfast. When it is taken into consideration that of the 3,000 vagrants which are said to be in this City only one-third of them can be furnished with lodgings in the human pens at the station-houses, it is only a matter of wonder that the work of the criminal courts is not more extensive than it is. By the Police records it will be seen that there are fewer burglaries reported this Winter than for many Winters previous, and it is now many months since a burglary has exceeded $5,000. It is a well-known fact, however, that men whom the Police were hunting for, having been engaged in the commission of some crime, have applied for and obtained lodgings at another station-house, while the officers were searching their houses and watching for them at their favorite haunts. This dodge of keeping out of the way of the Police became so general that it is usual for the officers, when looking for a thief, and failing to find him at his usual resorts, to call at the station-houses and ascertain if they have any lodger answering the description of the person for whom he is looking, and this has been successful in a few cases, thieves being found in the lodging-rooms. In one case, where a thief was captured in this way, many of the lodgers began joking about the circumstance after the officer took his prisoner away, several of them pretending to feel for their pocket-books or other articles of value. They made so much noise that the doorman opened the door and told them that if they did not keep quiet they would all be turned out. One of the vagrants, with a simulated air of pompousness, called to the doorman and informed him that "if the proprietor allowed thieves in his hotel, the gentlemen who were his companions, as well as himself, had resolved not to patronize the house when they next visited New-York. Several prominent gentlemen who take an interest in the good government of this City, have at different times suggested the propriety of finding a house in each precinct to be set apart for vagrants alone, as there are at least one-third of them who are forced to find shelter from the piercing blasts of Winter by lying in cellars, hallways, outhouses, and wherever else they can manage to crawl in. This same measure was suggested to the late Police Board, but for want of funds, or some unexplained reason, the suggestion was never acted upon.

There is no better proof of the misery in New-York at the present time than the rapid increase of pauperism in this City, which will be seen by a reference to the table exhibited below, showing a comparative statement of the number of lodgers accommodated each month during the year 1872 and those furnished with accommodations this year, there being an increase this last season of nearly 40,000. During the month of November this year there were 11,681 more lodgers than during the month of October, while there is an increase of 10,465 in November this year over the same month in 1872, and no doubt this month there will be an increase of 14,000 over the month of December, 1872. The following is the number of vagrants lodged each month during the years of 1872 and 1873 up to December this year, also the number lodged during the last three weeks:

Lodgers.	1872.	1873.
January	19,944	18,361
February	19,007	18,594
March	19,310	20,305
April	12,503	12,981
May	10,307	11,992
June	7,572	8,831
July	6,315	8,784
August	6,520	8,890
September	7,816	9,905
October	9,737	11,893
November	13,109	23,574
December	17,547	....
Total	149,697	154,110

During the week ending Dec. 5 there were lodged 7,729 vagrants; week ending the 12th inst., 7,367, and the week ending the 19th inst., 7,655. Up to Wednesday night last there were upward of 4,000 vagrants lodged, and there is but very little doubt that this week will exceed the number last week. The station-houses holding the largest number of lodgers in the City are the Fourth, which accommodates 150, the Sixth about 90, the Tenth 85, the Twelfth 60, the Eighteenth 75, the Twentieth 90, the Twenty-second and Twenty-third 60 each, the Twenty-fifth 90, and the Thirty-second 60. The station-houses in the Second, Third, Thirteenth, and Twenty-eighth Precincts have no accommodations for lodgers, but on cold nights the Captains will allow some of the poor wretches to occupy cells.

THE KINGS COUNTY CORONERS' INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County appointed to investigate alleged frauds in the Coroners' Office, met last evening in the County Court-house, Supervisor Fletcher in the chair. The first witness called was Dr. Otterson, formerly Health Officer of the city. He testified as to the manner of issuing burial permits in small-pox and other cases. In every case the permit had to come from the Board of Health, and the practice during the witness' time of office was, in most respects, similar to that at present in vogue. Dr. Otterson said that, in his opinion, it would not be judicious to have a jury view the body in small-pox cases. Dr. Holly testified that it was understood in the Board of Health, during the prevalence of the small-pox epidemic, that it was not the practice of the Coroners to impanel jurors. Jacob Slitz, an undertaker, residing on Third avenue, was called to the witness' stand, but not having brought his books, could not give reliable testimony. He remembered taking over 200 cases of small-pox, during the prevalence of the epidemic, to Coroner Whitehill. At this stage of the proceedings, Ex-Register Downey, of the Health Board, said he desired to ask the two doctors that had testified what were his relations while in the Health Office with the Coroners? Dr. Holly answered that there were constant quarrels between the Register and the Coroners.

It will be remembered that the Coroner's investigation grew of charges made by the *Tribune* against Mr. Downey. The *Tribune* charged Mr. Downey with committing frauds in the Health Department, but when notified that the accused was about to institute against them an action for libel made in a conspicuous place on the editorial page an humble apology pronouncing the charges untrue, gave the name of their alleged informant, and also announced that the reporter who wrote the article complained of was discharged. The suit, however, was not discontinued, and when the *Tribune* came to put in an answer its defense was shown to be the truth of the statement which it had already pronounced false. In endeavoring to substantiate the charges which it had first published as "startling revelations of fraud," and then pronounced untrue and without foundation, the *Tribune* charged that Downey, while Health Register, had aided the Coroners to defraud the County by issuing false certificates of death, that the Coroners might receive pay for fictitious inquests. When the *Tribune's* answer to the suit brought by Mr. Downey was made public, the Coroners at once demanded an investigation by the Board of Supervisors. A committee was appointed and the investigation commenced. After one or two sittings of the committee the *Tribune* charged it with being a whitewashing committee, and gave up half a page to the publication of a list of fifty small-pox cases, giving names, dates, and places at which the inquests which it alleged to have been bogus were held. Mixed up with a number of other charges, the same issue of the paper contained the statement that the *Tribune* had in its possession a list of 700 small-pox cases in which the Coroners had received pay for inquests never held. It was charged that the names and places given in the Coroners' bills were invented. This list of 700 cases was submitted with a great flourish to the committee. A copy of this list was procured by Ex-Register Downey, and another by the Coroners. Mr. Downey's copy was first certified to by Dr. Watts, the present Health Register, that gentleman pronouncing each case genuine. The certified copy was next taken to the Superintendents of the different cemeteries in which the bodies had been interred, compared with their books, and each case checked off. Of the 700 cases, 690 were found to be correct, the original vouchers for each case being in the possession of the Superintendents of the cemeteries. That certified list was last evening submitted to the committee. The Coroners pursued a similar course, submitting their list of the 700 cases, attested to, with the exception of three cases, by the Superintendents of the cemeteries. Several of the cemetery Superintendents were examined, and testified to the correctness of the list produced by the Coroners. Coroner Jones announced that he would be able, he had no doubt, to account for the three missing cases.

TWO ITALIAN WAIFS.

The two little Italian children found Friday afternoon huddling close together in the snow in front of Mr. A. T. Stewart's trade palace on Broadway, and who were afterward taken to the Third Precinct Station-house, as reported in THE TIMES, were taken to the Tombs yesterday. These two little white slaves were brought from Italy, near Genoa, last Summer, and sent out from day to day to beg or steal not less than eight cents each, under penalty of a beating when they return to the garret of their owner or *padrone*, Barbiere Antoni, at No. 5 Park street, Five Points. Joe is a six-year-old boy, with a peaked face, swarthy skin, and big black eyes that seem to cover half of his face. He did not know enough to remove the tattered cap which hung on the back of his head. Angelina is two years older, with a similar peaked face and great black eyes. Her head was enveloped in a ragged shawl that looked like a dingy frame for a pretty brunette picture. They told their pitiful story through an interpreter. Then came a woman who called herself their mother. She was also dressed in dirty rags, and her face had a settled scowl that caused the two babies to squirm, as if in recollection of recent beatings, when she looked at them. She told her story in very voluble Italian, and with many gestures of her hands and head. It was to the effect that she never sent the children out to beg; that she always sent them to school, but that they stayed away from School Friday, and wandered away from the house and got lost. "Send the children up to the Commissioners of Charities," said Justice Morgan, to an officer, and then turning to the woman, he said: "You can go up there, too, and if they find your story to be true they will give you the children. If not, they will take better care of them than you appear to have done, and as soon as you can satisfy them that you will take proper care of them you can have them again, but not before." The children were led away to the van of the Commissioners of Charities. The woman hurried out of court scowling and muttering, joined a dark-visaged man and half-grown boy who were skulking at the corner, and ran down Leonard street toward the Points.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE POLARIS.

A meeting of the survivors of the Polaris Arctic Exploring Expedition who were rescued by the steam-ship Tigress after floating on the ice for 196 days, is announced to take place at the Metropolitan Hotel on Tuesday evening. The object of their meeting is to petition Congress to grant them, and likewise Esquimaux Joe, extra compensation for the terrible hardships they have endured. Nearly all of the party saved from the ice have greatly suffered in health, principally from rheumatism. A letter was received in this City yesterday from Capt. Buddington, the late Commander of the Polaris, stating that Esquimaux Joe was too ill to leave his bed from swollen joints, caused by rheumatism. The crew of the recent North German Polar expedition each received 1,000 thalers gratuity, and did not go through half of what the Polaris men did. Capt. Buddington has written from New-London to Capt. John Morrison, of No. 106 South street, that he sympathizes with ice-floe sufferers, and hopes that Congress will listen to their just demand. The letter in question will be submitted to the meeting. It is further understood that the question of the alleged poisoning of Capt. C. F. Hall will be alluded to, as also a protest against statements made at Washington by Assistant Navigator Tyson, one of the survivors of the ice-floe, when being examined by the Secretary of the Navy.

HARLEM POLICE COURT.

At the Harlem Police Court yesterday, William Walsh, aged eighteen, of No. 17 Cherry street, was committed in default of $1,000 bail by Judge Kasmire, on a charge of breaking into the grocery store kept by Daniel Davis, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and picking up, ready for removal, about $100 worth of goods. The accused, with his intended plunder, was found secreted in the cellar, by officer Holland of the Twelfth Precinct....James Dillon, in a fight with Thomas Fogarty, of One Hundred and Third street, on Christmas Day, bit off the latter's nose. The dissevered member was replaced by a surgeon, but the operation was not successful. Dillon was held in default of $1,000 bail....Carrie Hamburg, aged fourteen, was committed in default of $300 bail, on a charge of stealing a poplin dress valued at $20, the property of Miss Annie Reilly, with whom she boarded, at No. 65 West One Hundred and Thirtieth street. The stolen garment was found on the person of the accused by Detective Clark, of the Twelfth Precinct....The three boys—Carl Weisman, August Howe, and John Fox—who stole nine canary birds belonging to Mrs. Lloyd, of No. 106 West Sixtieth street, and sold them to Gustave Schlawz, dealer in birds, were yesterday committed for trial by Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court. Schlawz is also in prison, it being proved that he had a guilty knowledge of the theft before purchasing the birds.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Thomas P. Ramsdell, Esq., of Newburg, N. Y., has recently made a valuable contribution to the Department of Parks of a fine pair of Kerry cattle, imported by him from Ireland. The bull "Paddy" and the cow "Kathleen" are respectively four and five years of age, and are no doubt the smallest pair of cattle of their age in America.

The collection of birds has also been enriched by the addition of a pair of wild turkeys, caught upon the farm of Mr. Underhill at Chancellorsville, Va. The larger of these turkeys weighs thirty-two pounds.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Gov. R. S. Taft, of Vermont, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. William Everett, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieut. Commander H. F. Pickering, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Viscount Tarbot, of England, and Hon. Wm. Hamersley, of Hartford, are at the Brevoort House.

Attorney General Clarke, of Manitoba, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, Member of Congress, of Michigan, and Robert Pomeroy, of Pittsfield, Mass., are at the New-York Hotel.

Rear Admiral Alden, United States Navy, and Charles Bradlaugh, of England, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Marcus P. Norton, of Troy; H. B. James, of the Treasury Department, and Ex-Congressman John Rogers, of Black Brook, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Silver-Plated Goods at Auction.

Stock of WM. J. MILLER will be sold at auction, at the old stand, No. 12 Maiden lane, to close the business, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, commencing at 10 o'clock. JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
—*Advertisement.*

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by
PURDY & NICHOLAS,
No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Economize in Hard Times.

Save your money, and make your own clothing on the celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machines, which can be purchased by making a small payment down and the balance payable in from one to two years. Salesroom at No. 707 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Furniture, Upholstery Goods, Curtains, &c., preparatory to removal, at very reduced prices.
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A Bouquet of rare and delicate odor—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

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If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

Nights of Painful Watching with Poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething it is invaluable.

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MOET AND CHANDON,
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Special Notice—Cigars.—We offer, for ten days, our stock of cigars, comprising all grades and styles, at prices less than manufacturing cost. Jobbers and retailers will do well to call and see for themselves.
D. HIRSCH & CO., No. 174 Water st.

Furs! Furs! For Holiday Presents,
at prices to suit the times. Call before purchasing.
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Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

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MARRIED.

NICHOLS—STUART.—On Thursday, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. H. Mandeville. HOMER W. NICHOLS to S. ANNIE, daughter of James Stuart, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

COOK.—On Friday, 26th inst., THOMAS COOK.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 12 Warren place, (Charles street,) on Sunday, at 11 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DECKER.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday evening, Dec. 26, ALFRED DECKER, late of this City, in the 71st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Brick Church, Orange, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 9:40 A. M.

FOX.—On Thursday, Dec. 25, GEORGE FOX, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 115 Adelphia st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ Brattleboro, Vt., papers please copy.

HOY.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on the morning of Dec. 26, MARY RHEA, eldest daughter of the late James W. Wall, and wife of Robert T. Hoy.
Funeral services at Christ's Church, Elizabeth, on Monday, at 9:30 A. M.

MALCOLM.—On Friday evening, the 26th inst., MARY ADAH, daughter of James F. and Caroline M. Malcolm, in the 16th year of her age.
Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 17 East 80th st., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MOUNT.—On Friday evening, MARIA BRANSON, widow of the late Richard E. Mount, aged 81 years.
☞ Funeral from Trinity Chapel on Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

NOBLE.—On Saturday, Dec. 27, at No. 107 West 45th st., CHARLES E. NOBLE, aged 49 years and 28 days.
His remains will be sent to Detroit, Mich., for interment. Services at No. 107 West 45th st., on Sunday, the 28th inst.

SCHWAB.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 27, EMMA, wife of Christopher Schwab, Jr., and daughter of Charles Baker.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TELLER.—On the morning of Dec. 26, Col. DANIEL W. TELLER, in the forty-ninth year of his age.
Members of Holland Lodge, F. & A. M., and officers and members of the First Artillery, N. G. S. N. Y., (of which he was Colonel, and all other friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the North Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Brouner, corner Christopher and Bedford sts.
The members of Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 948 Broadway, Sunday, Dec. 28, punctually, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, DANIEL W. TELLER.
LAWRENCE WELLS, Master.
JOSHUA W. CROSBY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKIES.—"OLD Maize," Bourbon and Rye. Medal and diplomas awarded by American Institute. The "P. P." brands are the only *perfectly pure* whiskies in the world. Send orders. No. 641 Hudson st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Great reduction in prices. A great variety of Flower-stands, Work-tables, Cabinets, Easy Chairs, Sewing Chairs, &c. Also, Parlor, Library, and Chamber Suits of new styles at No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway, and No. 199 Fulton st., near Church st., New-York. WM. HALL.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKY.—"OLD MAIZE." Sold by Smith Bros.' Empire City Tea Warehouse, No. 550 3d av.

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HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKY.—"OLD MAIZE." Sold by A. M. Conklin, Druggist, corner Broadway and 34th st.

A CIRCULAR ON NASAL CATARRH—AN abstract from a work on THROAT DISEASES, now in preparation—has been published by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. It may be obtained GRATIS on application, with stamp, to the author, No. 137 East 17th st.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKY.—"OLD MAIZE." Sold by C. Albert Marsh, Druggist, No. 2,306 3d av., 125th st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD-LOOKING.—HOW TO IMPROVE OUR EYES, be they Blue, Black, or Gray; Our EARS, whether large or small; NOSES, Roman, Grecian, Aqualine, Celestial, or Pug; our MOUTHS, are they straight, curved, coarse, or compact? Do they turn up or down at the outer corners? CHEEKS, are they plump or hollow, pale or rosy? CHINS, large or small, projecting or receding? HAIR, brown, black, or auburn? COMPLEXION, blonde or brunette? and what they all mean. How to read and how to improve them, given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1874, with much other very useful matter, at only $3 a year or 30 cents a number. Address
S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held TO-DAY, in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

P. S.—Morning subject; "THE BURNING OF THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE." Anniversary sermon.

GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE; 23D ST., EAST of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. In the Evening, lecture in the course on "Soldiers and Servants of Christ unto Life's End." Subject: "The Holy Innocents who Live and Die in our Day."

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers invited.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., between 5th av. and Union square, Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum annual entertainment in the same hall, Monday evening, 29th inst. Exhibition commences at 8 o'clock. Soirée at 10 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Services Sunday, Dec. 28, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; Prof. Wm. Everett, of Cambridge, Mass., will preach. Seats all free in the evening; the public cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Choral service and next in course of sermons on "Moses." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion Church, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Rainbow Angel Presents the Little Book."—Revelations, x., 8, 9.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"Lessons of the Closing Year." Evening subject—"Hospitality." Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in this church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock; morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require. The musical selections of Christmas will, by request, be repeated to-day.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. Macarthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject—"Preparation of the World and the Heart for the Advent of Christ." Baptism after evening service. Strangers cordially invited. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth will preach to-day. Morning subject—"The Dying Year and the Star of Bethlehem." Evening subject—"The Great Redemption of Christ." Sunday-school and Bible Class at 3.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. J. C. Ager, lectures this evening. Subject—"What is the Meaning of the White Horse on which the Lord is to Come." The public are invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday Morning at 10:45; Evening at 7:45. Special lecture to young men. Subject—"The Relishes of Life."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30, and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon; Rev. John Murray Forbes, D. D., will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Sunday, Christmas services 10:45 A. M. High celebration. 4 P. M. Vespers, 8 P. M. Instruction.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

COOPER UNION.—A CHRISTMAS SERMON TO the people, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., to-night, 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, HARLEM.—THE Pastor, Rev. J. V. Osterhout, will preach in Harlem Hall, 125th st., between 3d and 4th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects adapted to the close of the year. Subject for the morning—"The Spiritual Stadium." Subject for the evening—"Forward."

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. C. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, east of 7th av.—Rev. W. H. Pendleton, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Why Celebrate the Birth of Jesus?"

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, 10:30 A. M. Communion service, 3:30 P. M. No evening service.

PREACHING FOR THE PEOPLE.—PREACHing in the Hall of the Cooper Union, by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock.
GEO. J. MINGINS,
Superintendent of Missions.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., BEtween 8th and 9th av. Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor. Morning sermon on "Christ and the New-Year." Evening on "The Great Supper." All are welcome.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service in the English language Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 8th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., (PASTOR,) preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.
5TH AV., CORNER 53D ST.
Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.

Sunday after Christmas (Holy Innocents' Day) divine service will commence at 10:30 A. M., and the jubilee sermon be preached by Right Rev. William H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-Jersey. In the afternoon the children's festival will take place at 3:30 o'clock. Former members of the parish, and all who have been connected with St. Thomas' in past years, by any sacred tie whatever, are affectionately invited to join in these anniversary services.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2d av. and 10th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock,
and in Steinway Hall at 7:45 in the EVENING.
A sermon for the last Sunday night of the year—"Lessons from the Life of Agassiz."

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE AT THE CHURCH of the Heavenly Rest, (5th av., above 45th st.,) Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., Rector.—Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., afternoon lecturer. Services Sunday, Dec. 28, at 11 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY STREET, near Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST., near Lexington av., Rev. Dr. Holme, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service. The Sunday-school and Bible class meet at 2:30 P. M., and will hold their Christmas entertainment Monday evening, Dec. 29.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400	Pacific Mail	39	100	Panama	106
300	do.	38⅞	100	do. s3.	105
500	do.	38¾	200	Western Union	72⅝
100	do.	39	1100	do.	72⅝
1500	do.	39	1100	do.	72¾
400	do. b3.	39	200	do. c.	72½
1300	do.	38⅞	1300	do.	72⅝
500	do. c.	38⅞	100	do.	72⅝
700	do.	38⅞	100	do.	72½
300	do.	38⅝	500	Tol. & Wabash	49⅛
200	do.	38⅞	100	do. s3.	49½
300	do.	38⅞	100	do.	49⅛
100	do. b3.	38⅞	100	do.	49⅜
700	do. b3. c.	38⅞	400	do.	49⅞
900	do. b3.	39	900	do.	49½
100	do. b3.	39⅛	100	Lake Shore c.	75¼
100	do.	38⅞	100	do.	75⅛
900	do.	39	1200	do.	75¼
100	do. s3.	39	300	do. c.	75½
600	do. b3.	39	100	do. b3.	75⅜
100	do.	39	200	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
300	do. c.	38⅞	100	do. s3.	30
700	do.	38⅞	100	do.	30¼
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	96⅛	100	do. s3.	30½
100	do.	96⅜	700	do. b3.	30⅛
100	do.	96¼	300	do.	30¼
200	do. s3.	96⅛	300	do.	30¼
300	do.	96⅜	800	do. b3.	30¼
1600	do.	96¼	100	St. Paul Pf.	64⅜
80	do.	96½	100	St. Paul	40⅞
100	do.	96⅜	300	do.	40⅞
200	do. s3.	96½	300	do.	40⅞
200	do.	96⅞	300	do. c.	40⅞
900	do.	96⅞	100	do. b10.	41
700	do.	96⅜	100	do.	41
600	do.	96⅜	100	do. s3.	41¼
100	do.	96⅜	100	do. b3.	41½
100	do. b3.	96½	100	do.	41¼
1100	Union Pacific	30⅛	100	North-western	55
400	do. b3.	30⅛	200	do. c.	55⅛
300	do.	30¼	300	do. s3.	55
100	do. c.	30¼	100	do. b10.	55⅛
200	do.	30⅛	100	do.	55¼
100	do. b3.	30⅛	600	C., C. & I. C.	27
600	do. s3.	30⅛	600	do.	26⅞
200	do.	30⅛	200	do.	26¾
1300	do.	30⅛	200	do.	27
400	do. c.	30⅛	500	do.	27⅛
			200	Rock Island	98⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '81 R. 12.	115⅞	$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	117¾
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	119¼	20,000	do. b. c.	118
17,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C. b. c.	111	50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118¼
5,000	U.S. 5s, '81, C., b. c.	111½	40,000	do. 12.	118¼
			500	do.	118¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$20,000	Ten. 6s n. b. c.	81	200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97
17,000	N. Y. 7s B'ty s.	103¼	1500	do.	97⅛
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	91½	200	do.	96⅞
3,000	Erie 3d M. b. c.	96½	100	do.	97⅛
1,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d.	95	100	do.	97⅛
4,000	do.	95⅛	800	do.	97¼
1,000	C. P. Gold Bds.	95¼	1000	do.	97⅛
10,000	do. b. c.	95⅛	100	do. b3.	97⅛
1,000	U. P. 1st M.	85⅜	100	do. c.	97⅛
10,000	U. P. b. c.	85	400	do.	97⅜
4,000	U. P. 10s Inc.	74	200	do.	97⅜
8,000	do.	74½	100	do.	97⅛
3,000	do.	74¾	200	do.	97¼
3,000	do.	75⅛	100	do.	97⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. con. Coupon Gold bonds	81	200	do. c.	97⅜
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	74⅛	100	do.	97¼
1,000	Chi. R. I. & P. 7s	105	600	do. b3.	97⅜
1,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	90	100	do. s3.	97⅜
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	102	100	do. c.	97⅜
2,000	do.	102¼	200	do.	97⅜
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 2d	75¼	100	do.	98
10,000	M. & St. P. 7s, g.	84	200	do.	98
10,000	M. & St. Paul, La C. Div.	91	100	do.	98⅛
5,000	Tol. Can. S. & Detroit 1st	50	100	do.	98⅛
1,000	M. & St. P. I. & M. D.	80	100	do.	98⅜
2,000	Panama 2d	60	600	do. b3.	98⅛
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	84½	500	do.	98⅛
15,000	[illegible]	92	700	do.	98⅝
8,000	C. & T. H. 2d	96½	100	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	75¾
11	Mer. Exchange Bk.	120	200	do.	75⅛
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	do.	75⅛
100	Con. Coal. b. c.	50½	200	do.	75⅛
25	Chi. & Alton R.	101½	500	do. b3.	75⅛
100	W. U. Tel.	72¾	100	do.	75⅛
300	do.	72⅝	300	do.	75⅝
500	do. c.	72½	100	do.	75¼
1500	do.	72⅝	210	Panama R. b. c.	106
100	do. b3.	72½	100	do.	108
700	do.	72⅝	100	do.	107½
100	do.	72⅝	200	do.	107
300	do.	72¾	200	U. P. R. b. c. b3.	30⅛
300	do.	72⅝	300	do.	30⅛
100	do.	72½	100	do. s3.	30⅛
600	do.	72⅝	1400	do.	30⅛
100	do.	72⅝	800	do.	30⅛
200	do.	72⅝	200	do.	30¼
300	do. b3.	72⅝	200	do.	30⅛
100	do.	72¼	300	do. c.	30⅛
300	do.	72⅝	100	do. b3.	30⅛
100	do.	72¾	100	do.	30⅛
100	do.	72⅝	200	do.	30⅛
1200	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	39	10	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	55
200	do.	38⅞	100	do. b3.	55⅛
300	do.	38⅞	100	do. b5.	55⅛
100	do.	38⅞	200	do.	55⅜
300	do.	38⅝	100	do.	55½
100	do.	38⅞	100	do.	55⅛
400	do.	38⅞	100	do.	55⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R. b. c.	75¼	200	do.	55⅛
10	N. Jersey Cen. R.	101	200	do.	55⅜
100	M. & St. P. R. b. c.	41⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pref. b. c. b15.	69⅛
100	do. b3.	41⅛	100	do.	69⅛
100	do.	41⅛	300	Chi. Rock I. b. c.	98¾
100	do. b3.	41⅛	100	do.	98⅝
100	Tol. & Wab. b. c.	49⅝	100	do.	98⅞
200	do.	49⅝	600	do.	99
200	do.	50	100	do.	99⅛
200	do.	49⅝	100	do.	99¼
500	do.	49⅝	300	do.	99⅛
200	do.	49¾	100	do.	99¼
100	Alt. & T. H. R. b. c.	15½	400	B., H. & E. b. c.	3⅛
100	D., L. & W. R. b. c.	104	100	do.	3
300	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	27⅛	200	do.	2⅞
200	do.	27¼	400	do.	3
100	do.	27⅛	100	do.	3⅛
200	do. b3.	27⅛	100	do.	3⅛
200	do.	27⅛	200	O. & M. R. b. c. b3.	30⅛
100	H. & St. Jo. R. b. c.	26⅞	100	do.	30⅛
100	A. & P. Pf. b. c.	13⅛	300	M. & St. P. pf. b. c.	64⅛
100	N. J. So. R. b. c.	8	25	do.	64⅛
			200	do.	64½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65 s5.	115	1000	Lake Shore b3.	75⅝
100	Pacific Mail	38⅞	100	do.	75⅞
200	do.	39	2500	do.	75⅞
1400	do.	39	100	do.	76⅛
400	do.	39⅛	100	do.	76¼
200	do.	39⅛	2500	do.	76⅛
200	do. b3.	39⅛	1800	do.	76¼
100	do.	39	200	do.	76⅛
1100	do.	39	100	do. s3.	76¼
200	do.	38⅞	800	do. b3.	76½
200	Panama	107	100	do.	76⅜
200	Pittsburg	85⅛	1200	do.	76½
200	Western Union	73	300	do.	76⅝
100	do. b3.	73	300	do. c.	76⅝
200	do.	72⅞	500	do.	76⅝
100	do.	72⅞	200	do.	76⅝
100	do.	72⅞	200	do. c.	76⅝
200	do.	72⅞	800	do.	76⅝
200	do.	72⅞	300	do. b3.	76⅝
100	do. b3.	72⅞	100	do.	76⅝
100	do.	72⅞	200	Union Pacific s3.	30⅜
400	do.	73⅛	2500	do.	30⅜
100	do.	72⅞	1000	do. s3.	30⅜
100	do. b3.	73	1500	do.	30⅜
100	do.	73	200	do. b10.	30⅜
400	do.	73⅛	200	do.	30⅜
200	do. c.	73	300	do.	30⅜
100	do.	73	100	North-western	55⅜
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98	200	do.	55⅝
100	do. s30.	98⅛	200	do.	55⅞
100	do.	98⅛	100	do. s3.	55⅞
500	do.	98⅛	800	do.	56
100	do.	98⅛	100	do.	56
100	do.	98⅛	200	North-w'tern Pref	69½
100	do.	98⅛	200	N. J. Central	102
300	do.	98⅛	200	Tol. & Wab. b3.	50
500	do.	98⅛	300	do.	50
1100	do.	98⅛	600	do.	49⅞
100	do.	98⅛	50	Del., L. & West.	103⅞
100	do.	98¼	200	Rock Island b3.	99⅛
100	St. Paul b3.	41⅛	100	do.	99⅛
100	do.	41⅛	100	do.	99⅜
100	do. b60.	41⅛	50	do.	99⅛
100	do.	41⅛	100	do. b10.	100
200	do.	41⅛	100	do.	99⅞
100	do.	41⅛	400	do. b3.	100
100	do. c.	41⅛	100	do.	99⅞
100	do.	41⅛	300	do.	99½
100	do.	41⅛	200	Han. & St. Jo.	27⅛
100	N. J. Southern	8	200	Ohio & Miss. b3.	30½
200	C., C. & I. C.	27⅛	100	do.	30⅜
100	Atl. & Pacific Pf.	13⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Cen. P. G. B. b. c.	95⅛	300	L. Sh. & M. S. b. c.	76⅜
600	West. Un. Tel. b. c.	72⅝	400	do. b3.	76⅛
800	do.	72⅝	200	do.	76¼
200	do. c.	72¾	100	do. c.	76¼
100	do.	72¾	100	do.	76⅛
100	do.	72⅝	200	Cl. & Pitts. Guar.	88½
300	Pacific Mail b. c.	38⅞	100	do.	88½
1200	do.	38⅞	200	Panama b. c.	107½
300	do.	38⅞	200	Union Pac. b. c.	30⅛
300	do.	38⅞	500	do.	30⅜
50	do.	38⅞	200	do.	30¼
200	C. Coal of Md. b. c.	50½	300	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	55⅞
300	Quicksilver b. c.	25	300	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	41¼
100	Quick. Pref. b. c.	33	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c.	98¼	100	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	49⅞
1000	do.	98⅛	200	St. L. & Iron M.	49
600	do.	98⅛	10	Morris & Es. b. c.	89
400	do.	98⅛	100	H. & St. J. Pref.	35
100	N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.	132	200	N. J. South. b. c.	8½
300	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	30⅛			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$27,000	U. S. C. 5s, '81	111⅛	100	Lake Shore b3.	76⅜
15,000	U. S. Cur. 6s	113⅛	200	do.	76⅜
20,000	Cen. So. 1st	58½	200	do.	76⅛
10,000	do.	58	700	do.	76
200	Cons. Coal	50	200	do. b3.	76¼
200	North-western	55⅝	400	do.	76⅛
100	do.	55⅝	2100	do.	76
100	do.	55⅝	100	do. b3.	76⅛
100	do.	55½	600	do.	75⅞
200	do.	55⅛	400	do.	76
400	West. Union b3.	72¾	100	Panama	107½
600	do.	72⅞	100	do.	108
200	do.	72¾	20	Pittsburg	85
2000	do.	72⅝	100	Union Pacific b3.	30⅛
300	do.	72⅞	200	do.	30⅛
100	do. c.	72⅝	100	do. c.	30⅛
1200	do. s3.	72⅝	100	do. b3.	30⅛
200	do.	72⅝	1600	do.	30⅛
200	do. b10.	72⅝	200	do. b3.	30⅛
200	do. s3.	72⅝	200	do.	30⅛
700	do.	72¾	400	do.	30⅛
400	do.	72⅝	2400	do.	30⅛
300	do.	72⅝	300	do. s3.	30⅜
1200	do.	72⅝	300	do.	30⅛
100	do.	72⅝	1000	do.	30⅛
100	do.	72⅝	100	Rock Island	99⅛
200	do. b3.	72⅝	400	St. Paul	41
100	Pacific Mail	38⅝	100	do.	41⅛
600	do.	38⅝	400	St. Paul Pref.	65
200	do.	38⅝	100	do. b3.	65
700	do.	38¾	200	Toledo & Wab.	49½
300	do. b3.	38⅝	200	do.	49⅜
200	do.	38⅝	100	do.	49⅜
100	do.	38⅝	100	do.	49½
100	do.	38⅝	100	do.	49⅝
300	do.	38⅝	200	do. s3.	49½
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98⅛	100	do.	49⅜
100	do. b5.	98	100	do. b3.	49½
400	do.	98	200	Del., L. & West.	103⅝
200	do.	97⅞	400	N. J. Southern	8½
1000	do.	98	100	Han. & St. J.	27
500	do.	98	200	Ohio & Miss.	30½
100	do. b3.	98⅛	300	do.	30½
100	do.	98⅛	100	do. b3.	30⅜
500	do.	97⅞	300	C., C. & I. C. s3.	27⅛
400	do.	98	200	do.	27
400	do.	98⅛	300	do.	27
400	do.	97⅞	100	do. s3.	27
100	do. b3.	97⅞			

SATURDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The Wall Street markets to-day were nearly all upward, and prices strong. Exchange advanced to 108¾ ℘ cent., on the prospect of a large demand to remit for the January Dividends. The sales of Gold advanced to 110⅛ @ 110½ ℘ cent., because of the firmness in Exchange, although the Gold to come out of the Treasury in payment of Interest on the Public Funds will, of course, pay for all the Exchange needed to remit this particular Interest to England and the Continent. The Sub-Treasury announces that the payments will be anticipated on Monday next, Dec. 29. Late in the day the sales of Gold fell to 110⅜ ℘ cent., while Exchange continued nominally firm, without much disposition to do business for the succeeding mail (on Tuesday next) at the advance.

The Bank Averages this Afternoon show a steady movement, without much change in the line of Greenbacks. The accumulation in New-York is brought to a pause by the free demand for Greenbacks and National Bank Notes for the Cotton States, and to move the large Provision crop of the West. The gain this week is only $96,300, while the Deposit line is up $1,035,600. The Gold Notes have increased $1,526,400. The Loans are up $902,600.

There has been a strong and, for the most of the day, buoyant market for Stocks, the additional rise being led by New-York Central, in which the transactions were large, and the advance 1½ @ 2 ℘ cent. from yesterday, and 2½ @ 3 ℘ cent. from Wednesday. Rock Island Stock followed with a rise of 1 @ 1½ ℘ cent., and Lake Shore, Western Telegraph, and the lighter Western Road Stocks sympathized in the general upward turn in demand and prices. At the very close the quotations were somewhat less firm.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 27.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	111	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	114¼	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117½	118¼
American Gold	110⅛	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108¾
New-York Central and Hudson	96¼	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅛	99⅝
Pacific Mail	39¼	38⅛
St. Paul Common	41	41¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛	30¼
Western Union	72⅛	72⅝
Union Pacific	30¼	30¼
Lake Shore	75⅛	76
Toledo and Wabash	49⅜	49⅛
Harlem	118⅜	119¼
North-west	55	55¾
North-west Preferred	68½	69½
C., C. and Indiana Central	27¼	27⅛
Adams Express	92	92
United States Express	67	66½
Wells-Fargo Express	70	68½
American Express	58	57⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	103⅜	104
Central New-Jersey	101	101¼
Panama	105	106¼
St. Paul Preferred	64½	64¾
Atlantic and Pacific	12⅞	13

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	115¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	119¾	5-20 reg., '67	113¾
5-20 reg., '62	114	5-20 coup., '67	118⅛
5-20 coup., '62	114	5-20 reg., '68	113¾
5-20 reg., '64	114	5-20 coup., '68	118
5-20 coup., '64	115	10-40 reg.	111
5-20 reg., '65	114½	10-40 coup.	112
5-20 coup., '65	115½	5s coup., '81	111½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113¾	6s Currency	113¼

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Del., L. & West. 2d	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	85	Del., L. & W. 7s C.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	85	Tol. & Wab. 2d	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Tol. & Wab. E. Bds.	69½
N. Y. Cen. 7s C., '76	102	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	75
Erie 1st Ext.	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98	Gt. West. 2d, '93	78½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	96	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	85
Erie 5th 7s, '88	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	82
Long Dock Bds.	92½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	102
Har. C. M. & S F. 6s	98	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	95	Chic., R. I. & P.	105
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	90½	Morris & Essex 1st	102¼
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	108¾	Morris & Essex 2d	99
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	94½	N. J. Cen. 1st. N.	104½
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	100½	N. J. So. 1st 7s	35
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104½
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.	92	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100¼
Clev., P. & A. O. Bs.	97	P., F. W. & C. 8 ℘ c. E. B.	101
Clev., P. & A. N. Bs.	90	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	91⅞
Det., M. & Tol. Bds.	96	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	98
Buff. & Erie N. Bds.	92	Chic. & Alton 1st	103⅜
L. Shore D. Bds.	92	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	90
L. Shore C. R. Bds.	91½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	89½
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	95½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	87½
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	85	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	95⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	74½	St. L. & Iron Mt. 2d	75½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	75½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	104¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	101½	M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	93¾
Belle. & So. Ill. 1st 8s	85	Mil. & St. P. 7s G. R. D.	83½
Alton & T. H. 1st	95	M. & St. P. 1st LaC. D.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88	M. & St. P. 1st I. & Md.	79
Alton & T. H. 2d In.	73	Mil. & St. P. 1st I. & D.	80
North Mo. 1st	82	Chic. & Ill. 1st	94
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106½	Joliet & Chic. 1st	103
Chic. & N. W. I. Bs.	95	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	84
Chic. & N. W. C. Bs.	87	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	70
Chic. & N. W. E. Bs.	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98	Bos., H. & Erie 1st	29⅝
Chic. & N. W. C. G. Bs.	81	Bos., H. & Erie G'd.	98
Del., L. & West. 1st	102	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7½ g.	54

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95	...
City 6s, new	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	115	118
Pennsylvania Central	95½	95¾
Reading	113	113½
Lehigh Valley	57	57¼
Catawissa, preferred	42¼	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	23¾	23¼
Northern Central	29	30
Lehigh Navigation	41⅜	41½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	90¾

The Sub-Treasury received during the week $1,161,495 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $920,433 Gold Interest on the Public Debt of the United States.

The following are the last reported savings Deposits in this City and Brooklyn, upon which Dividends, Half Yearly, averaging about *Three cent.* will be paid in January:

NEW-YORK CITY SAVINGS.

Bowery	$27,898,000	Bleecker	$19,870,000
Seaman's	11,167,000	Manhattan	8,664,000
Citizens'	8,059,000	Metropolitan	6,881,000
East River	6,378,000	Dry Dock	9,367,000
Emigrant	11,370,000	Atlantic	2,203,000
German	9,315,000	Broadway	2,044,000
Greenwich	9,613,000	Franklin	1,616,000
Mer. Clerks'	2,461,000	Ger. Up Town	1,323,000
New-York	3,185,000	Irving	3,072,000
Union Dime	10,258,000	Mechanics & T.	2,931,000
Excelsior	581,000	Six Penny	2,043,000
Harlem	839,000	Third Avenue	1,436,000
Mutual Ben.	577,000	Teutonia	1,576,000
N. Amsterdam	469,000	Abingdon	158,000
North River	802,000	Central Park	140,000
People's	294,000	Clinton	150,000
Security	718,000	Oriental	234,000
West Side	301,000	Eleventh Ward	818,000
Total, New-York City			$169,886,000
Surplus over deposits			10,530,000
Total, 1873			$180,316,000

BROOKLYN CITY SAVINGS.

Brooklyn	$11,332,000	Williamsburg	$10,100,000
Dimes	6,820,000	Kings County	2,332,000
Dimes, W'b'rg.	1,407,000	Long Island	1,636,000
East Brooklyn	659,000	South Brooklyn	6,018,000
East New-York	143,000	Mechanics'	33,000
Emigrant	180,000	Germania	536,000
German	1,206,000	Park	161,000
Greenpoint	421,000		
Total in Brooklyn			$42,984,000
Surplus over Deposits			3,441,000
Total 1873			$46,425,000

We shall republish the foregoing tables on New-Year's Day, and would like in the meantime to hear from any of the Savings Banks that have corrections to make in the amount of their Deposits from their last annual report to the Department at Albany.

The whole amount of Savings in the State of New-York may be reckoned as follows:

New-York City	$180,316,000
Brooklyn City	42,984,000
Outside of two cities	82,502,000
Total in State of New-York	$305,802,000

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain, it is stated in the London *Times* [that—

"The accounts of the National Debt Commissioners show that at the close of the old savings banks year in November, the fund belonging to the Trustee Savings Banks of the United Kingdom, invested at the National Debt Office, amounted (in round numbers) to £39,316,000, and the fund belonging to the Post Office Savings Banks was £21,267,000. The total reaches the large and unprecedented amount of £61,000,000; and this is exclusive of the balances necessarily kept in hand at the several banks."

The unprecedented amount here referred to, reduced to our Currency, at the rate of $5 to the £ Sterling, is $305,802,000, the exact amount reported from the Department at Albany as invested in the State of New-York alone. It will be noticed that the Post Office Savings in Great Britain have grown to be one-third the whole sum invested under Government Security.

The Cotton movement of the week is the largest, in receipts at the ports, in the history of the trade in the United States. The receipts are 214,700 bales. The previous maximum of any single week was in the great Crop season of 1859–60, when 203,000 bales were delivered at the ports. The Crop receipts are now 1,733,700 bales, against 1,630,500 last season to date. The amount shipped to Foreign markets during the week is 104,200 bales, giving an Exchange of nearly $8,000,000. Of these exports 91,100 bales went direct from the Southern ports, and 13,100 bales from New-York.

The Rock Island Road, for the first three weeks in December, gained in gross traffic, over the corresponding weeks last year, $75,719.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. are to pay the Coupons of the Louisville and Nashville Road, the Nashville and Decatur Road, and the South and North Alabama Road. These lines are all under the Louisville and Nashville management.

It is announced by the St. Louis and Southeastern Road (consolidated) that Messrs. Geo. Opdyke & Co. will pay the overdue November Coupons on Jan. 15. The January Coupons are to be paid March 1. The February Coupons April 1.

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company pay their 87th Half-Yearly Dividend Jan. 2; *Ten ℘ cent.* out of the net earnings of the six months.

The Marine Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ℘ cent.* payable Jan. 2.

The Bank of the Metropolis has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Eleventh Ward Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Chatham Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Two ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Grocers' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road will pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 20. Transfers close Dec. 31.

The Bank of North America (not the Commerce, as heretofore,) is to pay the Coupons of the State Bonds of Missouri issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, and also the Coupons on the $1,200,000 Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road issued for the Cameron Branch.

Mr. Joseph Rudd, for eighteen years a Director in the Broadway Bank, and one of the earliest promoters of the Bank, has resigned his Directorship. The cause of this resignation is highly honorable to Mr. Rudd, and not especially creditable to the President of the Bank, the late City Chamberlain under the Tammany Ring.

The Norwich and Worcester Road will pay a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, at the Second National Bank in Boston, Jan. 12.

Messrs. J. B. Alexander & Co., No. 20 Nassau street, will pay the January Coupons of the Jackson and Great Northern Road.

Messrs. R. T. Wilson & Co., No. 44 Broad street, will pay the January Coupons of the East Tennessee and Georgia Road. The East Tennessee and Virginia Coupons will be paid by the Gallatin Bank.

With the issue for the current week, the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* completes its seventeenth semi-annual volume; the usual title-page and index accompanying the present weekly number of this now well-established and eminently successful business journal.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ THE ANNAPOLIS AND ELK RIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons of these bonds, due 1st January, 1874, will be paid after that date at the office of
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 27—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94; 10-40s, 92; New 5s, 91⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 37¼; do. preferred, 58¾; New-York Central, 79½.

2 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5 5-16 ℘ cent., or 3-16 ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 50c.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 32½c.

4 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £354,000 since the last weekly report. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities which was, last week, 50 ℘ cent. is now 44 ℘ cent. Erie Railway shares, 37.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—12:30 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 65s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 39s. ℘ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 38s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

Evening—Bacon, 37s. ℘ cwt. for New Short Rib Middles. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. ℘ cwt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY BUDGET, now ready, contains the Great Irish Historical Romance, GRACE O'MALLEY; the splendid new Christmas Story, GOLDEN GRAIN; together with the novelettes of "Belling the Cat," "Life in Death," "The Old Chapel-Master," "Curried Cow;" also, Miscellanies, Poetry, &c. SIXTEEN PAGES. TEN CENTS PER COPY. On sale by all newsvenders throughout the United States and Canada.
☞ Address all communications to
JOHN HILLYER, Publisher.
Nos. 14 and 16 South William st., New-York City.

A SPLENDID DIARY.
THE DAILY RECORD, OR EVERYBODY'S DIARY for 1874, is one of the most useful publications of the day. It is issued at the low price of $2, by HASTINGS & Co., No. 202 Broadway, and we commend it to our readers.—*New-York Era.*

THE MODEL LETTER, THE ART OF CORRESPONDENCE, as taught by a Professor of English literature, mailed on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address WILLIAM COX, No. 363 Madison st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
In watches, diamonds, solid silver-ware, coral and gold jewelry, cuckoo, French and American clocks; great varieties at
FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers,
6th av., corner 14th st., and 8th av., corner 26th st.
N. B.—We manufacture our own goods, and retail them at manufacturer's prices.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.
Cord and kindling wood; oak, hickory, and pine wood in large or small quantities of the very best quality at reduced prices; orders by mail delivered with dispatch free of charge.
WM. L. WILLIAMS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

500 NAMES SENT FREE FOR 50 CENTS. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOM'S,
338 BOWERY. 338
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

SANTA CLAUS
HAS COME AT LAST.
NEW-YEAR'S
IS AT HAND.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of buying some useful

PRESENTS

Should not fail to call at once at

BLOOM'S

And select from their choice and well-selected stock of Fancy Goods, at the most reasonable prices ever offered before in this market. In order not to carry any stock over, we have made still further reduction in prices in every department.

Customers will find this an opportunity rarely offered.

SILK MUFFLERS

For ladies and gentlemen, so much in vogue; 100 dozen, reduced to 50c. each.
Superior quality satin colored borders, and do. satin broche figures, equally as reasonable.
Linen and silk bound a specialty.
Ladies' White Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk polka spotted border, at 60c. each.
Mufflers to correspond, in same proportion.

SILK WINDSOR TIES.

100 dozen reduced to 22c. each.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

In Lace Goods. Real Point Lace Handkerchiefs, $1 75 upward, worth three times the amount.
Real Applique, Valenciennes, Thread, and Duchesse; equally as cheap.
Italian Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, elegant designs, $1 24 and upward.
Richest Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, all leading styles.
Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, for ladies, gentlemen, and misses, in fancy boxes, at extremely low figures.

REAL LACE BARBES

In greatest profusion, at half real value.
Collars and Sleeves at prices never heard of before.
Lace Sets of Collars and Cuffs, beautifully done up in fancy boxes, 60c. per set.
French and Scotch Hand-made Embroidered Sets, at a merely nominal sum, 15c., 25c., and up.
We have a few more of those elegant

ITALIAN VAL. FICHUS,

Which connoisseurs pronounce the cheapest ever offered, (hand-made goods,) $1 75, $2, $2 25, and up.

NOUVEAUTES
A SPECIALTY.

Ladies who wish to make a favorable impression on

NEW-YEAR'S DAY

Should not fail to make their selections from our elegant stock of Lace Tuniques, Polonaises, Jackets, Corsages, Over-dresses, Capes, Sashes, Burnous, Talmas, Flounces, &c., of which we have the greatest profusion ever brought in this market by any one house.
Our famous styles of Vests, Louis Quatorze styles, in lace, silk, velvets, &c., cannot be equaled.
Floral Garniture for evening, bridal, and reception dresses. Actual novelties, and no fancy prices asked.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

Montures, Marabout, and Fancy Tips; Jet, Gilt, and Pearl Sprays, Spanish Combs, &c., in new designs.
SASHES, SASHES.
Our elegant Mignon Sashes, beautifully fringed, are the only ones of this kind in the City; no toilet is complete without them. Sash Ribbons lower than ever.
Just opened, one case of finest French imported Swiss and Nainsook Aprons and Slips, elaborately trimmed with valenciennes insertion and edging. Do. needlework and Swiss insertion, suitable for children of all ages.
Ladies' Train and Walking Skirts, a new assortment.
Our stock of Under-garments is continually replenished by everything that is new and desirable. Our prices speak for themselves.
An additional lot of Ladies' Cashmere Morning WRAPPERS, Gabrielle and sack styles, lined all through, satin-quilted collar, pocket, cuffs.

AT $3 50.

Ladies' Hand-made Berlin Wool Jackets, with and without sleeves, $1 70 and up.

INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS

Comprising basket with all necessary utensils, full line of chemises, skirts, dresses, long and short robes and dresses, bibs, shoes, all kind of rubber goods, sacks, blankets, and skirts, beautifully hand-embroidered; and our unsurpassed

ALL-WOOL
MERINO DOUBLE CLOAKS

Quilted silk trimmings, in all colors,

AT $3 75.

DRESS CAPS

For ladies and children, in endless variety. Our styles are original, and prices need no comment.
All orders completed within a few hours' notice.
FANS, FANS, FANS.
We have added some special novelties in this department, at much below former prices.
Real Ivory Fans, elegantly carved, at $8 up.
Real Point Applique, $7 50 up.
Silk and Satin, Painted and Plain, as equally cheap.
One thousand and one (1,001) styles of French gilt, Jet, Oxidized, Pearl, Coral, and Fancy Jewelry, Fan-holders, Vinaigrettes, &c.
Still further reduction in our Trimming Department. Yak and Guipure Laces greatly reduced. Gimps, Passementeries, Silk, Twist, and Jet Fringes. Fur and Feather Trimming in endless variety.
Our assortment of Black and Colored Silk Velvets is as complete as ever, and we are offering a few more desirable goods at 75c., 94c., $1, and up.
We are selling best quality pure Silk Velvets, $5 goods, for $2 50.
Samples for comparison freely given.
Colored Velveteens, 25c. per yard.

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100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will continue their
POPULAR SALE
OF
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS,
For New-Year's Gifts,
FROM $1 50 PER DRESS UPWARD.
These Goods will be exhibited on a separate counter in the centre of the store.
Also, FULL WIDTH ALL-WOOL
French Merinos,
At 40c., 50c., and 60c. per yard, in all shades, worth 75c., 87½c., and $1.
Also, another styles of Rich DRESS GOODS at prices to suit the times.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
India Shawls! India Shawls!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We will close out during the HOLIDAYS the balance of our magnificent stock of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS
AT A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.
Filled-centre India Shawls, $85; reduced from $125.
Filled-centre India Shawls, $100; reduced from $185.
Filled-centre India Shawls, $125; reduced from $225.
Filled-centre India Shawls, $175; reduced from $275.
Filled-centre India Shawls, $200; reduced from $325.
Filled-centre India Shawls, $250; reduced from $375.
And every India Shawl in our stock up to the finest imported at a proportionate reduction.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 29, a splendid stock of
Real Lace Goods,
Suitable for
NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
Point, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs; Point, Point Applique, and Black Thread Lace Barbes; Point, Point Applique, and Black Thread Capes and Fichus; Valenciennes Ruffs, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeves; Spanish and Guipure Lace Scarfs; Black Thread Lace Shawls; Plain and Embroidered Linen Sets; Ladies' Plain Windsor and Fancy Silk Ties; Misses' Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Gents' Hemstitched, Colored, Bordered, and Initial Handkerchiefs; Ladies' and Gents' Silk Mufflers and Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., in great variety and at extremely low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 29, and prior to taking their semi-annual inventory, their entire stock of
Serge, Sateen, and Silk Suits,
English Walking Jackets,
Cloaks, and Dolmans,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Also, our entire stock of Ladies' and Children's UNDER-GARMENTS, Infants' OUTFITS, DRESSES, SLIPS, HATS, CAPS, &c., at unusually low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
Great Reduction
IN
MOURNING GOODS.
Will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 29, in our
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
SATEENS, 50c., reduced from 65c.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, 42½c.; reduced from 60c.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, extra quality, 65c. and 75c.; former price, 80c. and 90c.
BIARETZ CLOTH, from 60c. upward.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, from 87c. upward.
DIAGONAL SERGE, from 50c. upward.
ALSO,
BARATHEA, CRAPE CLOTHS, ARMURE PARAMETTA, FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERES, DRAP D'ETE, &c.
At Less than Cost of Importation.

R. H. MACY & CO.

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DOUBLE DISCOUNT!!!!!!!!!!
DOUBLE DISCOUNT!!!!!!!!!!!
DOUBLE DISCOUNT!
20 PER CENT. off on Toys!
20 PER CENT. off on Dolls!
20 PER CENT. off on Vienna Bronzes!
20 PER CENT. off on French Bronzes!
20 PER CENT. off on Real Bronzes!
20 PER CENT. off on Velvet and Satin Bon-Bon Boxes!
20 PER CENT. off on Vienna Leather Goods!
20 PER CENT. off Fine Pearl Fans!
20 PER CENT. off Fine Ivory Fans!
20 PER CENT. off Fine Real Lace Fans!
This discount will be taken off from our prices of last week, and will be continued
MONDAY, Dec. 29.
TUESDAY, Dec. 30.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.
A fine stock of Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Hosieries, and Gloves, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, Jet Goods, Housekeeping and Housefurnishing Goods, well adapted for the Holidays.
Try our LA FORGE GLOVE!!
Try our LA FORGE GLOVE!!
All the new party shades now in.
Ladies' Two-Button, 93 cents a pair.
A new pair given for all that rip or tear.
Store closed at 6 P. M.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

R. MEARES
6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.
We will offer
ALL THIS WEEK
THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF
DOLLS, TOYS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY KIND,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION, TO CLEAR THEM OUT.
We shall open on MONDAY new lines of goods adapted to
THE PRESENT SEASON,
In Real Thread and Point Applique Barbes, Point, Point Applique, and Val. Laces, Hdkfs., Veils, and Embroidered Sets.
Dress Trimmings, Sashes, Ties, and Rufflings. Fine French Flowers and Millinery Goods, Ostrich Tips, Plumes, and Hat Ornaments.
Gents' and Youths' Neck-ties, Collars, &c. Supero line of Silk Mufflers. Ladies', Gents', and Children's Kid Gloves IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
Real and Nottingham Lace Curtains, by the yard or pair, at very low rates.
Splendid assortment of Applique Lace Tidies, in all sizes and shapes.
Organdies, Tarletons, Swiss and Cambric Muslins.
Ladies' ready-made Underclothing in full assortment. Cambric Walking and Trail Skirts. Fine French-wove Corsets. Ladies' Silk, Cashmere, and Alpaca Suits. Morning Wrappers, Swiss Overskirts and Dresses.
Black and Colored Trimming Silks and Satins, in all the desirable colors.
Dress Goods, Shawls, Sacques, and Cloaks, at our usual popular prices.
RICHARD MEARES',
CORNER 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS
SIXTH AVENUE
AND
TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
NO. 387 SIXTH AVENUE, 110 WEST 23D STREET.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
CLOSING OUT
THE BALANCE OF OUR
HOLIDAY GOODS
at
ENORMOUSLY REDUCED PRICES.
We have still on hand a very choice stock of novelties extremely suitable for
NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
which must be closed out before
JAN. 1, 1874.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
LACE GOODS.
Real Point Handkerchiefs
From $4 50 Upward.
Real Point Applique Handkerchiefs,
Real and Imitation
Valenciennes Handkerchiefs,
Capes and Fichus.
Real Thread, Point, and
Point Applique Barbes.
Real Point and Point Applique Laces,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A splendid stock of
FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS,
at our
WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.
KID GLOVES.
Our own superior make of GLOVES,
Superb line of Opera colors in
Two, three, four, and six buttons,
at
REDUCED PRICES.
STERN BROS
SIXTH AVENUE
and
TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS
TO CLOSE THE SEASON AT
Wilson & Greig's,
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
(CORNER OF NINTH ST.)
The GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Ladies' and Children's FURNISHING GOODS, Infants' WARDROBES.
REAL LACES and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS, and BLACK SILKS. EMBROIDERED CAMEL'S HAIR and DRAP D'ETE POLONAISES, and OVERDRESSES in unmade patterns.
NEW TIES, BOWS, AND RUFFS IN NEW SHADES.
CHEAPEST FURS
for Ladies and Children in the City.
Real Seal Skin and Astrakhan CLOAKS, very much below cost.
ELEGANT EMBROIDERED
TULLE OVERDRESSES AND FLOUNCES,
for Evening and Reception.
DRESSMAKING
under the most competent management, at reasonable charges, and the shortest notice.
Parties in quest of elegant and appropriate
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS
Will please examine our stock, which, for cheapness, in comparison with the value of the goods offered, cannot be compared.
WILSON & GREIG
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF NINTH ST.

Great Reduction in Prices
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT
O'NEILL'S,
Nos. 327 and 329 6th av. and 20th st.
ALL SILK GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,
25c. per yard,
Nos. 9, 12, and 16, in all the shades.
The above ribbons are at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former prices, and are the finest goods imported.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
On MONDAY, Dec. 29,
will offer
100 dozen Brocade Sashes, 2½ yards in length, for $1.
75 dozen Scotch Plaid Sashes, 2½ yards in length, $2.
200 dozen Roman Sashes, $2.
100 dozen 7-inch Roman Sashes, $2 60.
50 cartons Watered Sash Ribbons, 80c. a yard.
70 cartons Watered Sash Ribbons, 75c. a yard.
100 cartons 7-inch Gros Grain, warranted all silk, $1, worth $1 75.
50 cartons 7-inch Gros Grain, warranted all silk, 80c., worth $1 50.
LACES
At greatly reduced prices.
Black Thread, Guipure, and real Point Lace Collars,
LACE SLEEVES,
RUFFLES,
RUFFLING, ALL KINDS.
LADIES' TIES.
3,000 dozen of Windsor Ties, 25c.; formerly 60c.
SILK MUFFLERS, MERINO MUFFLERS.
H. O'NEILL & CO.,
Nos. 327 AND 329 6TH AV., near 20th st.

A CARD.
WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR PATRONS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC THAT WE HAVE ON HAND AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE MOURNING GOODS, CONSISTING OF FRENCH CASHMERES, MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, BIARRITZ, TAMISE, SERGES, BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, SHAWLS, &c., VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, AND COMPLETE OUTFITS READY MADE. WE HAVE ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF FURS. OUR WHOLE STOCK HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE TIMES, AND GUARANTEE THAT YOU WILL FIND A MORE VARIED AND BETTER ASSORTMENT THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, AND IN EVERY INSTANCE AS LOW, AND ON MANY ARTICLES LOWER, THAN THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
N. B.—BLACK ALPACAS, 60c., quality reduced to 3s.
Three-dollar BLACK SILKS reduced to $2.
Suits and bonnets ready made.
All orders executed promptly on short notice.
W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8; Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

DRY GOODS.

New-Year's Presents
A. T. Stewart & Co.,
having carefully revised their prices, will offer on MONDAY, DEC. 29, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in all the various departments of their
Retail Store,
which have been largely replenished with goods of the most desirable descriptions, presenting a most favorable opportunity to those intending to make NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, to wit:
PARIS MADE
SILK DRESSES,
the most STYLISH and ELEGANT that could be procured, at prices largely below the cost of importation.
FANCY SILK DITTO,
at $30, $35, $40, and $50 each,
less than the cost of material.
CAMELS' HAIR CLOTH DITTO,
exceedingly stylishly trimmed, $25, $30, and $35 each.
Velvet Dolmans,
very handsome, only $23 each, upward.
Beaver Cloth Sacques,
very stylish, $6 50 each, upward.
An immense stock of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
Shawls and Scarfs,
Thread Laces, Lace Goods, in every variety, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, &c., &c., of the most costly description, at prices lower than they have ever been offered.
ELEGANT SEAL SKIN
Sacques, Muffs, Boas, &c., &c.,
At greatly reduced prices.
A large invoice of VIENNA AND PARIS
Fancy Goods,
Consisting of Bronzes, Dressing Cases, Russia Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Albums, Smoking Sets, elegantly ORNAMENTED Vases, Flower-stands, &c., &c., of the NEWEST and LATEST STYLES at prices less than the cost of importation.
A large invoice of
Alexandre's
Ladies' celebrated
KID GLOVES,
in all the NEW SHADES of colors, imported expressly for the Holiday Trade.
Their customers and residents of neighboring cities are respectfully invited to pay them an early morning visit, in order to secure the prompt delivery of parcels.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Make
Dress and
Cloak Making
A Specialty,
Which, under superior management, they are enabled to furnish in one to three days. The Most costly garments, as well as those of a moderate description. No disappointments.
Orders for
Mourning
Always have immediate attention. CHARGES VERY MODERATE.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

New-Year's Presents.
A. T. Stewart & Co.,
in addition to their Immense and Elegantly Selected Stock of
Men's Furnishing Goods,
will offer a large invoice of MEN'S French
Real Kid Gloves,
of the BEST QUALITY, at $1 50 per pair in White, Straw, Lavender, Tan, and Mode Colors.
Also an elegant and choice line of
Ties, Scarfs,
LINEN CAMBRIC Handkerchiefs, Dressing Robes, Lap Robes, DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c., &c.,
At greatly reduced prices.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c. for city or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY WELL-recommended young woman; thoroughly understands soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED COOK, with best of references from first of families in England and New-York; is competent to do all kinds of cooking; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY RECOMMENDED GERMAN girl, not afraid of work; is good family cook and a first-class washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GOOD NORTH GERMAN girl as general house-worker; has good recommendations. Call at No. 93 East Houston street, near Bowery.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an English woman, or as waitress and assistant; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing, or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; has been as head waiter and also single-handed experience; good City reference. Address G. L., Box No. 32 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; by a thoroughly competent and experienced man in his business; no objection to any part of the country; good City references. Address T. W. Brewster, corner of 27th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN. REFERS TO last employer, C. T. Cromwell, Esq., No. 34 Liberty st., New-York City.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BODY SERVANT OR waiter in a small, private family, by a young Englishman; good experience in both capacities; good reference given. Address C. T., Box No. 30 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY ABOUT SIXteen years old to read and write evenings for a gentleman; must reside within convenient distance of Thirty-fourth st. and Madison av. Address Student, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FOREman for a large first-class clothing-house in a neighboring city. Address, with references, Post Office Box No. 3,937 New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

INVESTMENT.
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.
A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2.
Paying the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

FOR SALE,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,210,497 55 CONSOLIDATED Stocks of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of providing means for paying the Bonds of the City and County, maturing Jan. 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of four million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, viz.:

Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 329, laws of 1871	$3,390,497 55
Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 329, laws of 1871	$820,000
Total	$4,210,497 55

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of December, 1896.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record.*
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Dec. 23, 1873.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK Dec. 22, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office till noon on SATURDAY, the 3d of January next, for THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in the First Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, or of REGISTERED BONDS of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The MORTGAGE by which they are secured is a FIRST LIEN upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the company. Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denominations of bonds wanted, and the name in which registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection. The bonds will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid, without interest. The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.
Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager, Great Western Railway Company.
1st December, 1873.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT.
Running from three to five years.
First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.
DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

VIRGINIA AND LOUISIANA.—PAST DUE coupons, payable at their respective Treasuries, collected or bought outright. Also, TENNESSEE past due bonds and coupons funded into new funding bonds by
JOHN B. MANNING,
Member New-York Stock Exchange, No. 5 New-st.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1874.
Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY Second Mortgage Western Division Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1874, are requested to present them for payment at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York. Prior to which, such of said bonds as are registered should be transferred to bearer, at the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.
W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
The coupons due 1st of January, 1874, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.
Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.
The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
DIVIDEND.
The Directors of The Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first Monday of January prox.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1874.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV. NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1874.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1874.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.
The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of said company has been declared, payable at this office on the 1st day of January next, to stockholders of record Dec. 20th inst.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 10, 1874.
Transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 Wall st.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1874, on first mortgage bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold at National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th inst. to 2d prox.
THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 10.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th of January, 1874.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1874.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874.
On BONDS of the CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid IN GOLD after that date, at the AGENCY of the COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable 2d January, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th instant, 3 P. M., till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons.
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons.
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Coupons.
All due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at at our office on and after 2d prox.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A FIVE PER CENT. CASH DIVIDEND on and after the 20th of January proximo.
Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 to Jan. 21.
The following interest also is payable at this office on and after Jan. 2:
Three and a half per cent. on MORRIS AND ESSEX STOCK.
Three and a half per cent. on MORRIS AND ESSEX BONDS OF 1900.
Four per cent. on VALLEY RAILROAD STOCK.
Three and a half per cent. on LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG BONDS OF 1875.
By order of the Board.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.
FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.
THE JAN. 1, 1874, COUPONS OF THE NEW-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company's mortgage bonds will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, by Messrs. J. B. Alexander & Co., bankers, No. 70 William st.
For the purpose of examination and verification, the coupons must be left with Messrs. Alexander & Co., two days before payment.
H. S. McCOMB, President.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.
COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874, ON $3,000,000 of Missouri State Six per Cent. Bonds, known as "The Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," and $1,200,000 bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad (Cameron Branch) will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the Bank of North America.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.
COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874, WILL NOW be received for examination, for which receipts will be given and checks ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., for all coupons received up to, and including Tuesday, 30th inst.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.
THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared from the earnings of the current six months a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO PER Cent., free of tax, was this day declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until that day inclusive.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1873.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON ROCHester Water Loan Bonds, Three and a half per Centum, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
JNO. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, City of Rochester.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the 2d day of January next.
B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, will be paid by the National Park Bank, New-York.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d prox.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 25, 1873.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1874, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROS.
Will offer their fine assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES at prices to suit the times.
Every piano-forte GUARANTEED.
A few pianos which have been used a little, very low for cash.
NO. 27 UNION SQUARE.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, *New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.*

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING REliable, warranted Pianos, new and second hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER NEW and second-hand Pianos and Organs for rent, and sold on installments very low during the holidays. Beautiful carved Piano, cheap. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $180; one do., perfect order $100. Installments taken. R. CABLE, No. 107 West 23d st.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEwood agraffe Piano-forte; also Piano and Stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO BORROW on time $30,000, with which, directly and indirectly, to extend an established and entirely reputable business, and to greatly and rapidly augment the large landed and other property of the close corporation owning it; ample security, liberal interest, and an option that fairly promises to be worth half the loan, would be given; first-class references required and given. Address, with real name, making appointment, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

$20,000.—A COMPANY MANUFACTURing a staple article, with good reputation and extensive trade, wishing to increase its business, would negotiate with a good party having above amount to invest, who can also have position as treasurer if desired; profits large, and business safe; good references given and required. Address SPECIAL HARDWARE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPONSIBILITY AND business experience desires the general supervision, such as building, repairing, renting, collecting, insuring, &c., of one or more estates. Address TRUSTEE, No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSINESS, near Post Office, well established; stock about $10,000; will take part pay in real estate or good securities; a fortune for somebody. Address FORTUNE, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE, CONTROLLING some capital, desires to enter as partner in some business already established, manufacturing preferred. Address WORK, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BROUGHAM CARriage; also coupé rockaway; all in good order. Apply at private stable, No. 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AN ELEGANT house in West 40th st., near 5th av. and Windsor Hotel, having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them first floor, private parlor, and private table for a fair price. Address, with name and about price willing to pay for an elegant home, Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 21ST ST., BETWEEN 4th and 5th avs., will let, with best of board, parlor and bedroom, elegantly furnished, and every convenience; also one single room. Address D. M., Box No. 15 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 99 CLINTON PLACE.
Pleasant rooms on parlor and second floors to let, en suite or single, with board; also, one or two table boarders; references exchanged.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST.
Near Madison square.—Large handsomely-furnished second-story room, with first-class board, private family; terms reasonable.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.
Two handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with or without private table, to families or gentlemen.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—A handsomely-furnished room to let, without board, to a gentleman of respectability only.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.
Second-story rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table, to families or gentlemen.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—VERY HANDSOME rooms to let on second and third floors, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34TH st.—Fine floor, with or without private table; also, fourth floor, front; good table; terms moderate.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.
A suite of rooms on second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board; excellent closet rooms; reference required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.; handsome parlor floor, with or without private table; also, room on third floor.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.,
Pleasant rooms to let with board.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Eight rooms to let; hotel table.

ROOM TO LET—ON SECOND FLOOR, WITHOUT board. No. 30 East 28th st., near Madison av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THREE OR FOUR persons can be accommodated with board; pleasant home and good table. Apply to R. S. CRANK & CO., No. 1,205 Broadway, corner of 29th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A WIDOWER, DAUGHTER, (aged twelve,) and maid in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; would require two second story front and one upper room; vicinity of Dr. Spring's Church preferred. Address with full particulars MERCHANT, Box No. 2,462 Post Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN LARGE FURnished room, between 23d and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs., with or without board; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, Box No. 200 West-side *Times* Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, two rooms on second floor; southern exposure desired; home comforts expected; price, $40. Address HOME, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK
NOS. 341 AND 313 EAST 4TH ST.
Six Per Cent. Interest Paid on Sums of $5 to $2,000.
Sums Over $2,000 Five Per Cent.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1874,
WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1874.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1874—JANUARY INTEREST.
The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
By order of Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS DESIROUS OF MAKING PRESENTS TO THEIR CHILDREN and wards, and at the same time of *encouraging habits of economy and prudence,* are advised to open accounts for them in the MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK located in the Sun Building, opposite City Hall, New-York. One dollar will open an account, and a few years' judicious savings, which will not be felt at the time, will provide a serviceable CAPITAL TO START THEIR LOVED ONES when they commence the busy pilgrimage of life.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 6th av. and 23d st., have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable Jan. 19, 1874.
All money deposited before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
This bank allows interest from the 1st of each month on all deposits.
This bank has paid all depositors on demand, without requiring notice.
Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland.
B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
W. B. JAUDON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees have ordered that an interest Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874. Interest not drawn will be added to principal.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

DIAMONDS LOST.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, 26TH inst., probably in the lower part of the City, a pair of well-matched BRILLIANTS, of fine quality, weighing, together, 10 karats; they were unset, and folded in a white paper. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to SMITH & HEDGES, corner of Broadway and Maiden lane.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, EITHER at the new Fifth Avenue Theatre, Delmonico's, or in a Fourth avenue stage, a FAN with black carved wood handle, black silk above with "Julie" painted thereon. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to No. 182 Grand st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT MORAL SHOW.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, 3d AV. and 63d ST.
LAST WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT SEASON.
THE WONDERFUL MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS WILL BE THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AT ALL HOURS FROM 12 M. TO 10 P. M. DAILY.
One ticket—50 cents, childen under 9, 25 cents—admits to every department, including the Great Moral Double Arena Exhibition, afternoon and evening.
The thousands of School Children visiting the Menagerie of 500 Rare Wild Animals, may avoid the crowd by attending the Afternoon Exhibition.
The Living Curiosities—Cannibals, Aztecs, Dwarfs, &c., can be seen in the Lecture Room before and at the close of each Circus Exhibition.
For this LAST WEEK of the great Show, new and startling Features, forwarded by Mr. Barnum from Europe, will be presented.
In the grand Double Arena are seen the leading Equestrians, Acrobats, Gymnasts, and Trapezists in the profession.
A pleasing finale of Afternoon Exhibition, is M. KENNEBEL'S Comic Cavalry, or "*Charge of the Basket Brigade.*"
Every child in the land can learn a valuable lesson in Natural History by paying a visit to this Menagerie.
Two hundred Male and Female Artists take part in the Performance, both Afternoon and Evening.
The numerous Mechanical Wonders seen in the Museum are operated by a Steam Engine.
Every Department of the Great Show thronged with the élite of the Metropolis.
Ladies and children unaccompanied by escort, may attend with freedom.
A beautiful and chaste Exhibition—indorsed by the Pulpit and Press.
Visitors should be seated in the Amphitheatre at 2 and 8.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.
The YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION have the pleasure of announcing that they have arranged with
MR. RICHARD A. PROCTOR,
Secretary Royal Astronomical Society of London,
For a course of
SIX LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY,
To be delivered on the evenings of Jan. 8, 15, 17, 19, 20, and 22.

First lecture	THE SUN
Second lecture	THE SUN'S FAMILY OF PLANETS
Third lecture	COMETS AND METEORS
Fourth lecture	THE MOON
Fifth lecture	WONDERS OF THE STAR DEPTHS
Sixth lecture	BIRTH AND GROWTH OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

These lectures will be illustrated with a large number of beautiful photographs, exhibited on a large scale (through the kind permission of Prof. Henry Morton) by means of the powerful Oxyhydrogen Stereopticon of the Stevens' Technological Institute, and also by means of a series of more than fifty pictures and diagrams, painted specially to illustrate Mr. Proctor's lectures in America.
Tickets for the course, with reserved seats, $4.
The sale of course tickets will commence Wednesday, Dec. 31, at Gurley's, corner 4th av. and 23d st., Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 3, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIRST GRAND
POPULAR MATINEE.
The following distinguished Soloists will appear:
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY,
The celebrated Concert and Oratorio Singer,
MR. LOUIS LUEBECK, Violoncello.
MR. ADOLPHUS LOCKWOOD, Harp,
together with the
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Reserved seats, fifty cents extra, can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

"ELI PERKINS"
Will talk about Eugene Augustus,
Cousin Julia, Uncle Consider,
Brown's Boys, Brokers,
Perkins Family, et al.
TUESDAY NIGHT.
"Galaxy Course."—Association Hall.
Tickets at Galaxy Directory, No. 5 West 23d st., Brentano's, principal hotels, and No. 114 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 29,
P. B. DU CHAILLU.
Subject—"Land of the Midnight Sun."
Tickets at the Library, No. 114 Broadway, and the Hall.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—VOKES' FAMILY.
"Beautiful Dreams," sung by Miss Victoria Vokes, 40 cents; "The Mulligan Guard," song, 40 cents; "The Mulligan Guard," march, 40 cents; "Hamlet, Smiling in the Vale," sung by the Madrigal Boys, 40 cents. Copies mailed, post paid. Wm. A. Pond & Co., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
"Mizpah," song by O'Barri, 35 cents; "By the Brook," and "Blue Eyed Belle," both by J. R. Thomas, each 40 cents; "Watching," Millard, (companion to "Waiting,") 50 cents; "Tribute Quickstep," Grafulla, with picture of Col. Clark, of Seventh Regiment, 50 cents; "Reception Waltz," played by Gilmore's Band, 50 cents. Copies mailed, post paid. Wm. A. Pond & Co., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square.

PROF. T. ROSENTEIN'S
ORCHESTRAL BAND,
Office No. 384 Bowery.
Music furnished for all occasions.

THE ELEGANT HALL OF THE STANDARD Club, north-east corner 42d st. and Broadway, will be rented for select entertainments, weddings, &c., on favorable terms. Inquire at the hall.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1874, the extra-wide and first-class banking building, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Bank, corner of Pine st.; the lot is about 37x100 feet, covered by a marble-front six-story building, with large and complete vaults on the first and second stories, built up on solid foundations from sub-cellar; has steam engine under front sidewalk giving steam heat throughout the building; the first floor, about level with the sidewalk, and the second floor, are especially adapted for banking or insurance business. This property can be delivered on the 1st of May next, if sold before Feb. 1, ensuing. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$25,000 BELOW VALUATION.—FIFTH av. brown-stone dwelling, near 53d st.; built by present occupant for his own use; finished in black walnut and rosewood; 25x65x100; now offered for sale on account of changed circumstances of the owner. DALTON & CONNER, No. 12 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY AND CLINTON PLACE, NORTH-west corner.—A substantial firm (dry goods, clothing, fancy goods, or jewelry preferred) can obtain a very favorable lease of the entire first floor and basement of this fine six-story building, 112 feet deep, 26½ front width, and 33 rear. Apply to NORMAN S. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front st.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET OR LEASE, FRONT and rear building, No. 506 Pearl, near Centre st., or separate; location first rate for any kind of business. Inquire on premises, from 1 to 2 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let for Winter or longer; four-story, brown stone, high stoop, in Lexington av., near 53d st.; low rent to prompt applicant.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY brown-stone house, new; at a nominal rent, till May, 1874, owner going abroad; no agent need apply. Address J. B., Box No. 4,571 Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY A LADY AND gentleman with one child; must be very complete and in desirable location. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. 2,986 Post Office.

SHIPPING.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.
For Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES' Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor ...... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager ...... Mr. H. M. PALMER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald.*
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 11.

THE	FOURTH WEEK.
LARGEST AUDIENCES	Every EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
EVER	Mr. Dion Boucicault's
ASSEMBLED in the THEATRE	best and most successful comedy,
NIGHTLY WITNESS	LED ASTRAY,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL	With its superb stage setting and unrivaled acting
PLAY PRODUCED IN YEARS.	by the following members of this company.

Messrs. Charles Thorne, Stuart Robson, McKee Rankin, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Wilder and Quigley, Misses Rose Eytinge, Eliza Wethersby, Emily Mestayer, Kate Claxton, Kate Holland, and Maria Wilkens.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

CARD.
THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE TO THE PUBLIC.
The New-York *Herald,* after grossly maligning this Theatre and its Company during the present performances of "Led Astray" in its dramatic columns, has refused to insert our advertisements because they were not of equal length with those given by us to other newspapers. The undersigned feel bound, in the name of decency and fair dealing, to resist this attempt to coerce them into paying a large weekly tribute to a newspaper which persistently and maliciously abuses their establishment; and they respectfully notify the public that hereafter the UNION SQUARE THEATRE advertisements will not appear in the New York *Herald.*
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
A. M. PALMER.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL BALL
IN AID OF THE
NEW-YORK ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1874.
HONORARY MEMBERS:
Joseph J. Donohue,
Francis Curran,
Matthew T. Brennan,
Francis Higgins,
James H. Coleman,
Daniel E. Coris,
P. W. O'Halloran,
John J. Bradley,
James Moore,
Owen W. Brennan,
James B. Nicholson,
Henry Shields,
William Lalor,
Thomas P. Wallace,
Richard O'Gorman,
Joseph H. Hamilton,
John R. Brady,
Patrick H. Jones,
Bernard Casserly,
Charles Donohue,
Edward J. Shandley,
John Flanagan,
John Duane,
John Hayes,
Thos. J. Cummins,
Thos. J. Creamer,
John Byrnes,
Thomas Murphy,
John Mullaly,
Edward L. Donnelly,
Wm. Brennan,
James R. Floyd,
Augustin Daly.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Jeremiah Quinlan,
Wm. H. Shields,
Thomas J. O'Brien,
Maurice J. Power,
Dennis O'Donohue,
Michael J. Cody,
Peter McQuade,
Charles O'Connor,
James J. McCormick,
Wm. J. Kane,
John Fox,
P. Malone,
John T. McGowan,
Peter Trainor,
Joseph J. Marrin,
Mathew Leavy,
Frederick H. Grass,
Joseph M. Dunn,
Daniel Whelan,
Samuel C. A. Murphy,
John M. Cooney,
Michael Roche,
Stephen Farrelly,
John Burke,
Michael F. Wynne,
John D. Crimmins,
Andrew J. White,
Thomas A. Ledwith,
Thomas E. Brennan,
Daniel A. Moran.
JEREMIAH QUINLAN, President.
CHAS. O'CONNOR, First Vice President.
WM. J. KANE, Second Vice President.
S. C. A. MURPHY, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN T. McGOWAN, Financial Secretary.
P. MALONE, Treasurer.
Boxes can be obtained of J. QUINLAN, Nos. 136 and 138 William st.

CERCLE
FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, JAN. 15.
Tickets and boxes at Ballman's, No. 114; P. Boutey's, No. 713, and A. Flaurand's, No. 487 Broadway, (up stairs;) Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, and No. 38 Clinton place.

MAGIC AND LAUGHING GAS.
At Robinson Hall, 16th st. Five evenings only, from Tuesday, Dec. 30, to Saturday, Jan. 3, Prof. HARTS will perform all his choicest MAGICAL ILLUSIONS, including the wonderful INDIAN BOX AND BASKET TRICKS. Dr. COLTON will close each entertainment with A GRAND EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Commence at 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

CHARITY FAIR—MASONIC TEMPLE, CORNER 23d st. and 6th av., will close TUESDAY, DEC. 30. ATTRACTIVE AMUSEMENTS.
Admission, ten cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.
A boarding and day school for males and females. Number limited and select. Every branch, including French, German, Music, Drawing, and Painting, receives special attention.
Direct access by railroad. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. Next session commences Jan. 6, 1874.
S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UP-town College, Broadway, corner 33d st.—Bookkeeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Day and evening. Resolutions engrossed.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

ENGINEERING, MATHEMATICAL, AND THEATrical perspective. Instruction by Prof. VERGNES, No. 51 West 16th st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 23D ST., corner 6th av. Day and evening. Please call.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, THOROUGHLY VERSED in Frœbel's kindergarten system and in English, proposes establishing, after Christmas, a family kindergarten. For particulars apply to Mr. F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University place.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVerness; competent to impart a sound, modern education; requires tuition. Address Maidstone, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 161 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., corner Broadway. Begins at 8. Carriages at 11. Box-office open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST WEEK OF
PARRICIDE!!!
BELOT'S REIGNING PARISIAN SENSATION.
NEW YEAR'S DAY
and
SATURDAY AT 1:30,
FAREWELL MATINEES OF PARRICIDE!!
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, LAST NIGHT OF PARRICIDE!!
SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 3—Special revival (for three evenings only, positively,) of Mr. DALY'S favorite and powerful dramatization of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' most powerful work,
MAN AND WIFE!
specially reproduced for the début of Miss ADA DYAS, late of the Haymarket Theatre, London, who will make her first appearance in this country as ANNE SYLVESTER. The occasion will also be signalized as introducing Mr. JAMES LEWIS as SIR PATRICK LUNDIE—his first appearance since his recent very serious illness. Mr. D. H. HARKINS and Miss FANNY DAVENPORT will also reappear in their favorite original rôles.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7—First time in three years of Mr. BRONSON HOWARD'S most popular local comedy, entitled
SARATOGA!
with several new scenes, incidents, and characters, in addition to all the amusing original situations, and with a MOST POWERFUL CAST.
*** BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN for all the above.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.
SPECIE PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.
SIXTH WEEK
of
G. L. AND C. K. FOX'S
Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Christmas Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!
Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTENS FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the LEADING METROPOLITAN HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!
There will be TWO MATINEES this week; a Grand Afternoon Performance on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, and the regular SATURDAY MATINEE, each commencing at 1:30 o'clock. Seats may be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
POPULAR PRICES.
BALCONY $1. DRESS CIRCLE, 50c. GALLERY, 25c.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as
KIT, the ARKANSAS TRAVELER!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERYTHING NEW. NEW SCENES. NEW EFFECTS.
Read what the New-York *Herald* says of Kit: "It is not often that a critic can accord unqualified praise to a performance, but the manner in which this truly American drama is presented leaves no room for unfavorable criticism."
In active preparation a new play, by the celebrated dramatist, Adolphe Belot, (author of "Article 47," and other successful plays,) entitled:
LA FEMME DE FEU
in which Mrs. J. B. BOOTH will soon appear.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the Music Store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway. Opens 7:15—Curtain rises 8 o'clock. Splendid triumph of the Majilton-Raynor Family. Overwhelming success of GABRIEL GRUB. The most delightful fantastic and fascinating holiday entertainment ever presented. Galaxy of Stars. The amazing Majiltons and Raynors. The exquisite and beautiful wire volante artist, Mme. Louise Boschell. The wonderful Paul Nelson and Sons. The celebrated Charles and Carrie Austin in their Lightning Drill and Bayonet Combat; altogether the most startling and beautiful mechanical, scenic, musical, and terpsichorean effects, every night this week, with Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2 o'clock. Special Grand Matinee New-Year's Day, 1 o'clock, 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock. Holiday prices reduced. Admission, 50 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents. Reserved seats, balcony or orchestra, $1.
GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL
GRUB GRUB GRUB GRUB GRUB GRUB GRUB GRUB GRUB GRUB GRUB

BROADWAY THEATRE, NO. 728 BROADWAY.
GRAND CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.

LAST	WILKIE COLLINS' WOMAN IN WHITE. WOMAN IN WHITE.
TWO	WYBERT REEVE, as Count Fosco.
NIGHTS.	THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

A THOROUGH ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
PRICES—Orchestra seats, $1; balcony and dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. L. DAVENPORT.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1873.

EVENING AT 8,	AFTERNOON AT 2,
E. L. DAVENPORT as ROVER, in WILD OATS.	DELEHANTY & HENGLER, and other specialties, with entire company, in CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

TUESDAY EVENING ...... MERCHANT OF VENICE
WEDNESDAY EVENING ...... DAMON AND PYTHIAS
THURSDAY EVENING ...... OLIVER TWIST

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
TENTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK
IN THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30
will be repeated Mr. Dion Boucicault's new legitimate comedy in five acts, entitled
A MAN OF HONOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
COSTUMES, LIGHTS, EFFECTS,
TRANSFORMATION,
TABLEAU, SONGS, DANCES,
NEW FEATURES.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
VOKES VOKES VOKES VOKES VOKES
SPECIAL MATINEE ...... NEW-YEAR'S DAY

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

SEVENTH REGIMENT
CHARITY BALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1874.
The boxes will be sold by auction, at the armory of the regiment, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1874, at 8 o'clock.

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.
OLDE FOLKES COSTUME CONCERT
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING.
TWENTY-SIX DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
In selections from the ancient and modern styles of various countries, with rich and elegant costumes appropriate to the period.
Seats on sale at the hall, Fifth Avenue Hotel, No. 25 Union square, No. 114 Broadway. Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.

THE PILGRIM—FREE.
SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 28.
Except children under fifteen years of age, who will be charged 15 cents each.
Doors open at 6:30; commence at 7:30 o'clock.
Also tableaux and song, "Father Come Home."
A liberal collection will be asked for.
EVERY EVENING at 8 and 2:30 P. M.
Gallery, 25 cents; parquet, 50 cents; balcony, $1.

A. GIERRIET'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
No. 37 West 28th st.,
TWO DOORS FROM FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Suppers at short notice.
TABLE D'HOTE FROM 6 TO 8.
A suite of furnished apartments to let.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
MONDAY, DEC. 29,
at 11 o'clock, at their sales-rooms,
No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.,
CONTINUATION FROM MONDAY LAST, BANKRUPT SALE OF $30,000 WORTH OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, by order of Assignee, comprising G. H. Mumm's champagne, do. vin Imperial, old Hennessy, (1844,) Otard, Martell, and Sazerac, (1795,) Pinet (1809) and other fine brandies, in casks, cases and demijohns. Also, Duff Gordon, Pemartin and other reliable sherries, old madeiras and ports, Bourbon whiskies, St. Croix and Jamaica rums, gins, &c., &c. Sale positive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. ALLEN and EMIL M. BLUM, bankrupts.—Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, dated Dec. 24, 1873, and to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1873, at 11 A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the said bankrupts contained in the building No. 639 Broadway, in this City, consisting of store fixtures and furniture, and of a stock of wines, liquors, cigars, fruit, teas, &c., &c. The sale to take place in the store No. 639 Broadway.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1873.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 FULTON st., near William.—Highest premium awarded for blank books at the American Institute Fair, 1873.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ROBBERY OF MR. CRAFT.

It will be remembered that THE TIMES exclusively published the circumstances of the robbery of Mr. Burr S. Craft, the wealthy Virginia planter, residing at Rolleston, Princess Anne County, Va., while drinking wine in Delmonico's, corner of Chambers street and Broadway, with Judson Jarvis, Sheriff Brennan's son-in-law, and Order of Arrest Clerk. It would naturally be expected that Jarvis and the attachés of the Sheriff's office would seek to excuse, or at least disguise, this peculiar instance of "humanity," and the expectation was justified yesterday morning by the publication in some journals of a card from Charles S. Spencer, who, claiming to be Mr. Craft's counsel, asserted on behalf of Mr. Craft that he never asserted, claimed, or charged that Jarvis had any connection with the robbery, and, in fact, totally acquitted Jarvis of any complicity in the matter. How far this published card was untrue, unauthorized, and entirely destitute of any foundation, may be judged from the following facts, which will bear no contradiction. Mr. Craft called at THE TIMES office yesterday, and requested the publication of the following card, as a matter of justice, not only to himself, but to the honest citizens of the City:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The card printed over the signature of Charles S. Spencer in the journals of to-day, saying substantially that I had no complaint to make against Mr. Judson Jarvis, was unauthorized by me. Mr. Spencer is my counsel in the suit brought by Mrs. Isabella Auld, but he has no right to speak for me in the matter of the gold certificates. What I have to say about Mr. Judson Jarvis I have said in an affidavit now in the District Attorney's possession, and I propose backing up that statement in due time. BURR S. CRAFT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

If any further refutation of Mr. Spencer's statement were required, the following affidavit, sworn to by Mr. Craft, will amply suffice:

POLICE COURT, FIRST DISTRICT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: Burr S. Craft (at Cosmopolitan Hotel) being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on the 18th of December, 1872, at the —— Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, was feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away from the possession of deponent the following property, viz.: Good and lawful moneys, consisting of bills of various National Banks, denomination and issue unknown, to the amount of about one hundred and twenty dollars; three certificates issued by the United States, and made payable to the order of E. H. Birdsall, and by said Birdsall indorsed and made payable to Burr S. Craft, date of certificates unknown, each being issued for the sum of five thousand dollars, gold, said certificates being of the value of five thousand dollars each, the property of deponent, and that this deponent has a probable cause to suspect that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away by *Judson Jarvis and three persons whose names are unknown to this deponent*. That this deponent was, on the 18th day of December instant, arrested by Judson Jarvis, in a suit wherein Isabella Auld was plaintiff, and this deponent was defendant, and was in said proceeding required to furnish bail in the sum of one thousand dollars. That after his arrest he was taken to the office of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and not having any person to sign a bail bond for him satisfactory to said Jarvis, did then and there deposit with said Jarvis a gold certificate similar in amount and kind to the three certificates aforesaid, and this deponent was thereupon released from arrest. That this deponent has not resided in this City for many years, and did not positively know, when in said office, that it was the office of said Sheriff. That while in said office, said Jarvis charged this deponent the sum of $11 25 for services, and did also attempt to obtain from this deponent the sum of $50, on the pretense that deponent had been guilty of a contempt of court. And deponent further says that soon thereafter he went with said Jarvis and three unknown persons to Delmonico's, at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, where said Jarvis and said unknown persons induced him to drink a considerable quantity of intoxicating wines and liquors: and while in said Delmonico's, the said Jarvis did make an effort to ascertain if deponent had any other gold certificates similar to the one deposited by deponent with said Jarvis, and did, on the pretense of having made a bet, induce this deponent to take from his pocket and show to him the three certificates herein described. That this deponent had said certificates in his possession while at Delmonico's, and charges that while there, and while in company with said Jarvis and said unknown persons, who were the assistants of said Jarvis, the said moneys and certificates were taken and stolen from this deponent. That the gold watch and chain in deponent's possession were not taken from him at the time the certificates were taken, as aforesaid. And this deponent charges that said Judson Jarvis and said parties whose names are unknown to this deponent, did take, steal, and carry away said moneys and certificates at the time and place aforesaid.

BURR S. CRAFT.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of December, 1873. B. H. BIXBY, Police Justice.

The papers in the case will be laid before the Grand Jury by District Attorney Phelps to-morrow.

PROBABLE MURDER.

The deplorable condition of the lower classes of the City, and the utter depravity of the wretched creatures forming the substrata of City society, was fully exemplified yesterday afternoon by a supposed case of murder, reported from the Twentieth Precinct. The dispatch from Capt. McElvaine to the Coroner's office simply announced that a boy named Patrick Donnelly, fifteen years of age, had been found dead at his residence, No. 217 West Twenty-eighth street, under circumstances calculated to arouse suspicions. Coroner Young responded to the summons, and on arriving at the Twentieth Precinct, in conjunction with Capt. McElvaine, proceeded to make an investigation. The scene of the supposed murder was a miserable basement in the rear tenement-house, No. 217 West Twenty-eighth street, a place of the lowest kind. This unhealthy den was rented at $6 a month by John Donnelly, father of the dead boy, and in it resided Donnelly, his wife Mary, his wife's sister, Rosa Rielly, and the boy, Patrick Donnelly. The first intimation of the affair was received by Officer Joyce, who was on post in Twenty-eight street yesterday afternoon. He was informed that there was a fight in the rear yard of No. 217 West Twenty-eighth street. He went there and saw Donnelly, senior, leaning against the door. He at once arrested him, and proceeding into the basement found the boy lying dead on the floor, and his mother and aunt, who were both half drunk, in the room. He arrested both women and conveyed them to the station-house. The mother of the boy said that herself and her sister, Rosa Rielly, quarreled, and young Donnelly came to her assistance, when his aunt knocked him down, jumped on him, and choked him. The aunt, Rosa Rielly, on the contrary, asserted that Donnelly gave his son liquor and made him drunk, and that the boy rushed at her with a knife. She stepped back, and he stumbled and fell on the floor. She positively denied striking him or assaulting him in any way. The Police, however, ascertained that all parties had been drinking, and that a woman named Mary Hines was present during the fracas which resulted in young Donnelly's death. Capt. McElvaine and Detectives Murphy and Clinchy are busily engaged searching for this woman, who is a most disreputable character, and whose present whereabouts is unknown. Coroner Young committed Rosa Rielly to the Tombs, and sent Donnelly and his wife to the House of Detention. A jury was impaneled by Coroner Young, and the inquest set down for Tuesday morning next.

AN IMPORTANT SHIPMENT.

On Friday morning last there arrived at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, in this City, one of the most important consignments ever made to an American firm, in the shape of a carload of silk-worms' eggs, direct from Yokohama, Japan, and bound to Milan, Italy. The cargo consisted of 329 cases, weighing altogether nearly nine tons, 135 belonging to E. Stoffel and A. Ferrari, and consigned to Liverpool; 127 to Carlo Antogeni and Pietro Savio, and 96 to Valmale Schoene and Milson. The two latter were consigned to Havre, and departed on the Europe Saturday morning. The Liverpool packages were forwarded the same day per City of Chester The entire lot, valued at $200,000, left Yokohama in the Pacific Mail steamer Alaska Nov. 20; arrived in San Francisco on the 16th of December, and crossed the continent in seven days, leaving San Francisco on the 19th, and reaching Atlantic tide-water on the 26th inst. The passage was made in a Central Pacific car, sealed hermetically. This is done to keep the air from the eggs, a variation of 7° in the temperature being sufficient to kill the germs. The eggs are the most delicate things imaginable, being about the size of a mustard-seed. When newly hatched, it requires 100 of the larvæ to weigh one grain. They (the eggs) are packed in leaves, and placed by layers in air-tight tin boxes, which last are wrapped in matting. This is the first successful shipment of these goods through America. An attempt was made in 1869, on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, but failed, owing to delays caused by the unfinished condition of the latter. Hitherto this class of merchandise has been transported via the Suez Canal but the extreme heat, often rising to 105° and 110°, and, in extreme cases, to 120°, has so often proved fatal, that the American overland route has been resorted to. The entire time occupied in transit by this latter is only fifty days, and the advantage in temperature and other respects much superior. Between San Francisco and New-York, the goods were in charge of Wells, Fargo & Co., and the American Express Company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

The Wall street markets yesterday were more active than at any time during the week. In the early hours of the day there was a decided advance in prices, and stocks generally were firm; at the close, however, there was a considerable falling off. The Sub-Treasury paid out $26,000 gold, for called bonds, and $20,000 on account of interest. During the week, $266,000 in gold was disbursed in redemption of called bonds, and $328,000 on account of interest. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has announced that securities not eligible to the regular call can be dealt in between the hours of 1 and 2, in the Government Board Hall. The object of this move is to confine the business to responsible members of the Exchange. The new department will be under the direction of a committee of five. The stock of the Germania Bank of New-York, the Union Mining Company of Tennessee, and the first mortgage bonds of the Detroit, Canada Southern and Toledo Railroad Companies, were admitted to call at the Exchange.

AN EXPULSION FROM THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

It was announced on the street yesterday that D. W. Berdan had been expelled from the Stock Exchange. For some time past Mr. Berdan has been the buying broker for Russell Sage, an operator who has recently come into disfavor on account of certain transactions which were not approved of by the members of the board. It has recently been suspected that Mr. Berdan was doing business in direct violation of section A, of the twenty-first article of the constitution of the Exchange, which provides that "the lowest commission on all purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, and other securities, made for persons not members of the Exchange, shall be one-sixteenth of one per cent. on the par value of the securities bought and sold." Yesterday it was proved to the satisfaction of the board that Berden was in the habit of returning one-half of his commission to a clerk employed by Russell Sage, and he was accordingly expelled from the Exchange. Mr. Berden claims that the clerk referred to was his partner, and that by dividing his commission he secured a much greater share of business than he would have otherwise enjoyed. It is stated that in view of the expulsion of his broker, Russell Sage has bought a seat in the Stock Exchange for $6,000.

FISK & HATCH.

The business of the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch is rapidly resuming its old proportions. In a conversation had with Mr. Fisk yesterday, he stated that many new depositors had opened accounts during the day, and that the amount of money received was greatly in excess of that disbursed.

THE NAVAL STORE TRADE.

The Committee on Naval Stores of the Produce Exchange, which was to have acted upon a new set of rules to govern the trade in this City, has decided to postpone the further consideration of the matter until the 5th of January. By that time it is hoped that further suggestions will have been received from the trade throughout the country.

CHINESE TRADE NOTES.

Advices from Japan to the 19th of November last represent a decided activity and increase of transactions in the silk markets. Prices, according to the letters of Augustine Heard & Co., of Yokohama, closed full. Settlements of re-reels were estimated at the time of the departure of the last mails at 350 boxes, of which 300 had been taken at an early day. Fine Cumchook and Lucklow sorts were scarce, and had advanced to $10 to $20 (Mexican) per picul for best. The business for Europe yielded somewhat in the last week, but prices closed steady; No. 4 Tsatlee at $385 for ordinary district staple. The sixth crop was expected to be in before the close of the month.

American coals are quoted in sales at Yokohama, Japan, at $12, (Mexican coin,) equivalent to about $13 50 in gold, per ton. Australia, however, is competing in the supply, at prices ten per cent. cheaper.

The condition of the tea market in China is presented up to the 31st of October and the 1st of November ultimo, by the letters of Hurd & Co., per Alaska. At Foochow the receipts to the 31st of October were 615,585 chests of Congou and 130,323 half-chests of Oolong, against 632,740 chests and 172,341 half-chests, respectively, last year. The business in Congous was active, and good flavors and mediums closed firm, with an increased demand, Two charters were loading for New-York, by the Inverness and the Denbighshire.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Foreign bankers acting as agents for some investors abroad, are reported to have purchased a considerable amount of miscellaneous securities in this market within the past few days.

The settlements of some of the principal banking firms which were forced to suspension last Fall in order to resume business, are slow but still progressing. The house of Henry Clews & Co., it is understood, have announced their intention to resume on the commencement of the New Year, having cleared all important claims by satisfactory renewals.

GENET'S BAIL BONDS.

Genet being convicted on the 22d inst., and failing to appear for judgment and to answer the three other indictments which had been found against him, his bail bonds were declared forfeited, and the usual order pronounced by the court for the entry of judgment upon the bonds. That on which Mr. Oliver Charlick is liable is dated 5th February, 1872, and is for $10,000. It covers two indictments for forgery found against Genet. The other bond declared forfeited is that of Charles Devlin for $5,000, covering the indictment for grand larceny—the charge commonly known as "stealing the lumber." Immediately after the orders had been signed by the Judge, certified copies were filed in the office of the County Clerk, and the usual proceedings taken preparatory to the issuing of execution. The District Attorney, Mr. Phelps, informed a TIMES reporter, last evening, that he was determined to carry the proceedings against the bondsmen to a termination, and would issue execution on the judgments at such time as he thought most fitting. Nothing new transpired yesterday in regard to the whereabouts of Genet. Sheriff Brennan professes to believe that he has taken refuge in Canada, but he is almost alone in that opinion, the general impression being that, as reported in THE TIMES, he sailed for Brazil in the steam-ship Ontario. Coman and the other Ring fugitives still remain in hiding.

UNION OF TWO CONGREGATIONS.

During the past few weeks, as noted before in THE TIMES, negotiations were carried on between the congregations Anshe Chesed, more generally known as the Norfolk street congregation, and the congregation Temple Adath Jeshurun, for the purpose of effecting a union of these two congregations. The congregation Anshe Chesed is one of the oldest congregations of this City, retaining its strict orthodox character to within a comparatively short period. Innovations were gradually introduced; and at a general meeting of the congregation, held a week ago, they declared themselves in harmony with every principle enunciated and proclaimed by reformed Judaism, prepared to adopt the most radical measures to bring their worship to accord with modern ideas. With such a declaration, they applied to the official representatives of the congregation Adath Jethurun, of which Rev. Dr. Einhorn is the minister, with the request to appoint a committee to consider the expediency and advantage of a consolidation of both congregations. The Board of Trustees of the latter congregation having taken the matter into consideration, deemed it in the interest of both congregations and especially for the advancement of the cause of reform, to call a general meeting of the members of their congregation, and, laying the matter before them, to recommend the consummation of the project. The general meeting was held Friday, and both congregations by a unanimous vote declared themselves in perfect accord with the idea, and appointed a committee of fifteen members with full powers to consummate, in conjunction with a similar committee previously appointed by the congregation Anshe Chesed, the consolidation. Thus the oldest orthodox congregation of the City of New-York has become merged entirely with a congregation recognized as the leading radical reform congregation of the country.

COMMISSIONER VAN NORT AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The Commissioner of Public Works was urged on Friday by a committee of unemployed working men to give them work at once. They also asked the abrogation of all contracts for City work, probably meaning the abandonment of the contract system. The Commissioner replied that he was helpless to act in the matter, a three-fourths vote of the Common Council being requisite to amend the City ordinances, so as to prevent the work being done in any other manner than by the day. This is necessary in order to legalize the assessments upon property-owners. The Commissioner is in favor of day labor. Referring to Central Park, he said that during his thirteen years' connection with the commission in charge, only one contract was thrown open to public competion. The rest of the work was done by the day, or by special contract, where responsible persons, who would complete their contract even at a loss, were summoned to special competition. The park bears witness to the excellent manner in which the work was done.

ANOTHER POLICY RAID.

Capt. Ward, of the Tenth Precinct, received information a few days ago that an agency of the Kentucky lottery had been established at No. 269 Bowery, in a room on the second floor above a lager-beer saloon. After watching the place for some time he became convinced that his information was correct, and yesterday afternoon dispatched Sergt. Vredenburgh and several officers in plain clothes to make a raid on the establishment. The time selected was 1 o'clock, when the keepers of the policy-shops in the City congregate in the lager-beer saloon on the first floor, and wait to get a slip of the numbers drawn. The only entrance to the office of the policy backers is through the lager-beer saloon, and thence through a narrow and dark hallway in the rear to the floor above. When the Police arrived the door of the office was found locked, and was forced open. In the room were found Frederick Edwards, the reputed proprietor of the agency, John Smith, Wm. Cook, and James Smith. These men were arrested and taken to the Eldridge street Police Station. The Police seized all the movable property in the place, consisting of desks, tables, chairs, a large safe, and all the slips, books, and private papers of the establishment. A number of telegrams giving the numbers drawn at Covington Ky., in cipher were found and also several letters from Edwards, agent in Cincinnati. These are valuable as evidence. The numbers are drawn at Covington, Ky., each day at noon, and the result was telegraphed to Edwards in cipher. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg and held for examination.

HOBOKEN WATER SUPPLY.

The people of Hoboken draw their water supply from the Jersey City Water Works at Belleville, as they have for many years past. Two years ago they concluded that Jersey City charged them too much for the supply, and, besides, that the waters of the Passaic, from which both cities are supplied are not pure, and the question of drawing an independent water supply was agitated. Hoboken deemed herself unable to bear alone the expense of constructing such works as were necessary and interested all the townships in the northern section of Hudson County in the movement. The Legislature, at its last session, appointed commissioners from the city and each of the towns interested to take such steps in the premises as the exigency seemed to demand, and authorized them to expend $10,000 in making the preliminary surveys. These surveys have been completed, and the engineer has reported in favor of drawing the supply from the Hackensack River or from the Passaic. Provided the reservoir is established on the Hackensack, the aqueduct will be fourteen miles long, and the total cost of the works will be $2,832,070. If the works be located on the banks of the Passaic, the aqueduct will be but eight miles long, and the cost about $500,000 less. It is contended, however, that the waters of the Hackensack are much purer than those of the Passaic, and public opinion seems to favor the former source on that account. The Reservoir Commissioners have notified the towns interested that the water will be drawn from one or the other sources, and books will be opened in the several townships on Monday to receive the remonstrances of those objecting to the enterprise. The books will remain open for three weeks. If, at the expiration of that time, less than one-third of the property-owners in the town protest, work will be at once commenced.

MASONIC AFFAIRS.

At an election held by the Citizens' Lodge, No. 628, F. and A. M. on Friday evening, Dec. 26, the following officers were elected: W. M. Pastley, W. M.; M. A. Hyatt, S. W.; A. W. Kinne, J. W.; Cullen Ward, Treasurer; Geo. W. Weed, Secretary; Chas. S. De Forest, S. D.; S. T. Bennett, J. D.; Robt. S. Orson, Marshal; E. A. Acker, S. M. C.; D. P. Thomas, J. M. C.; Frank Shau, Steward; Frank King, Steward; Henry Doore, Organist; J. H. Murray, Tiler.

At an election held in Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16 F. and A. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: John P. Roberts, Master; Stephen M. Wright, S. W.; John J. Waterbury, J. W.; Joseph Darrow, Treasurer; Alfred F. Puffer, Secretary; Edward Berry, S. D.; Chas. L. Jacobus, J. D.; Wm. G. Ullery, H. B. Kirkland, Stewards; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Wm. T. Eggbert, Chaplains; James C. Seymour, Marshal; Chas. E. Kemball, Organist; Wm. Smith, Tiler; Jonathan N. Tift, Trustee for three years; Wm. T. Wardwell, Samuel A. Banks, Robert McMurray, M. D., Delegates to Masonic Board of Relief. R. "W." Ellwood E. Thorne, D. G. M., presided and installed the officers elected.

The Grand Charity Fair at the new Masonic Temple, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue, which was opened on the 18th inst., has so far been quite successful. It will close on the 30th inst.

THE COOPER UNION COURSE OF LECTURES.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, quite a numerous audience was assembled at the large hall of the Cooper Institute last night, to hear Prof. Edward S. Morse, of Bowdoin College, Maine, who delivered one of the course of Cooper Union free lectures—the first of a series of four which he will deliver on "Natural History." The subject of the learned gentleman's discourse last night was entitled "Radiates," and embraced a glimpse into the curious and mysterious origin of lower animal life, showing that an immense amount of knowledge of the history of our planet may be gained by the study of the character of the lower animal life. The discourse was principally confined to that class of the lower animal creation classified as radiates—the yellow fishes, the star-fishes, polyps, coral and reef builders. It was shown that in the entire branch of this portion of the animal creation, the mouth is in the centre of the body, which presents a radiating construction. The lecturer illustrated his remarks on the subject with numerous drawings, which he rapidly and skillfully made on a black-board during the delivery of his discourse, continually erasing one set of drawings to make room for another set, as he passed from one subject to another. The subject was cleverly presented, which was fully appreciated by the audience, and awarded by frequent marks of applause. In the next lecture, on Saturday next, the lecturer will treat of that branch of the four branches of the animal kingdom which is classified as shell-fishes.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

The increase of business at the Custom-house has rendered it necessary to secure additional accommodations for the clerks, who in many of the divisions are crowded so closely together that more room is said to be absolutely needful for convenience in the transaction of business, to say nothing of the health of the inmates. To meet this want, the Government has leased the structure known as Post's Building, at Exchange place, Hanover, and Beaver streets, directly opposite one corner of the Custom-house. This building, which is occupied at present for a restaurant and private offices, is four stories in height, and solidly built of granite. It will be connected with the Custom-house by iron bridges crossing Exchange place from the second and third stories, and will be used exclusively for the Naval Office. Plans are in preparation for the necessary alterations, which are to be completed by the 1st of May.

The appraisers' department and public stores, now situated on Church and Greenwich streets, will be transferred on the same date to the block bounded by Washington, Laight, Hubert, and West streets, which has been leased by the Government for a term of years. The present quarters on Greenwich street are cramped and inconvenient, while the new accommodations, it is said, will afford every facility for the business after the alterations, which are now in active progress.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Coroner Miller, of Englewood, was on Friday notified to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of a woman named McGinnis, whose body had been found on Christmas lying at the foot of a flight of stairs at her residence at Tenafly. When first discovered the woman was still alive, but unconscious, and she died soon afterward. Subsequent examination revealed the fact that her skull was crushed. Whether this was the result of having fallen down the stairs or of violence at the hands of her husband, is not known. The husband was subsequently found reeling about the streets in an intoxicated condition. An inquest will be held on Monday.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The following table shows the number of persons who were lodged at the various Police Stations in the City during the past week:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, Dec. 20	743	241	984
Sunday, Dec. 21	813	221	1,034
Monday, Dec. 22	821	266	1,087
Tuesday, Dec. 23	832	281	1,113
Wednesday, Dec. 24	756	220	976
Thursday, Dec. 25	771	224	995
Friday, Dec. 26	913	250	1,163
Total	5,649	1,703	7,352

The total number of lodgers reported during the preceding week was 7,566, showing a decrease of 303 in favor of last week. During the corresponding week in 1872, the number of lodgers was 4,196, showing an increase of 3,156 this year.

BRENNAN'S BILL.

The motion for a mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay Sheriff Brennan's claim for over $50,000 came up, pursuant to adjournment, before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and again was adjourned, at the instance of the plaintiff's counsel. The adjournment was opposed by Mr. James C. Carter, on the part of the Controller, who characterized the conduct of plaintiff in asking repeated adjournments as trifling with the court. After some discussion, however, Judge Daniels fixed the hearing of the motion for the 10th of January next, peremptorily.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Harlem boiler explosion, by which seven persons lost their lives, will be before the Grand Jury to-morrow.

The funeral of Rev. John Burke, a retired chaplain of the United States Army, took place yesterday from Trinity Church. Rev. Dr. Ogilby conducted the services.

Sergt. Henry Miner was yesterday transferred from the Sixth to the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and Sergt. James F. Thatcher from the Twenty-sixth to the Sixth Precinct.

P. B. Du Chaillu, the celebrated traveler, will lecture on Monday evening, at Association Hall, for the Mercantile Library Association. Subject—"The Land of the Midnight Sun."

Louis Padone, an Italian laborer, residing at No. 41 Mulberry street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing a hand-organ, value $155, from Joanna Gaberino, of the same residence.

Yesterday being the feast of St. John the Evangelist, services were generally kept in the Episcopal churches throughout the City. The festival of the schools of St. John's Chapel, in Varick street, will be held on Tuesday next.

Some unknown burglars forced an entrance into Post Office Station B, at No. 382 Grand street, on Friday night, by prying open a rear window, but before they could secure any booty they were frightened off by the inmates of the house.

Inspectors Walling and McDermott, of the Police Department, will, on Monday, make a tour of inspection of that portion of Westchester County recently annexed to this City, with a view of dividing the new territory into two police Precincts.

David H. Knapp, aged 19, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Clapp and Bennett of the Central Office on suspicion of having stolen $350 worth of silver-ware from the residence of his father, Stephen H. Knapp, No. 118 First street. Young Knapp is locked up at Police Head-quarters.

Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg found, yesterday, at a grocery store in Broadway, near Amity, a valise belonging to Clarence Brown, the trunk robber, whose exploits have been already published in THE TIMES. This valise contained a number of baggage checks, by means of which he accomplished the thefts with which he is charged.

The public has not yet heard the last of the Shanks' contempt case. Assistant District Attorney Allen, yesterday, sued out a writ of *certiorari*, to review the action of Judge Fancher in the case of W. F. G. Shanks, of the *Tribune*, who was discharged by the Judge while in custody for contempt of court. The necessary papers were served last night.

The City Mission has given the use of the chapel connected with the Five Points House of Industry for an Episcopal Mission. It will be opened in January by Rev. Mr. Sander, an Italian clergyman. Prayer-books in the Italian language are already in press. Services are at present held every Sunday in the upper part of the chapel of the House of Industry.

The newly-elected officers of the City Government whose terms of office begin on Jan. 1, are: Sheriff, Wm. C. Conner; County Clerk, William Walsh; Alderman, Edward Gidon; Justices, Supreme Court, Abraham R. Lawrence and Charles Donohue; Justices, Superior Court, Claudius L. Monell and Gilbert M. Speir; Justices of the Marine Court, David McAdam and Henry Alker; Coroners, Henry Woltman, Richard Croker, and Anthony Eickhoff.

BROOKLYN.

A fire in Wood's color works, No. 128 Front street, yesterday morning, occasioned a loss of $500.

John Moran was arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking into the office of J. Welch, at No. 201 Montague street, and stealing a case of architects' instruments.

Ex-Supervisor M. T. Cross was fined $250 yesterday for contempt of court in permitting a Mrs. Hoke to obtain possession of her child, which had been committed to his care pending proceedings to determine whether she or its father had the right to be its custodian.

In the Supreme Court of Brooklyn yesterday Judge Gilbert granted an order, made returnable on Monday, compelling the *Tribune* Association to show cause why the order allowing them an extension of time to answer the libel suit brought by Judge McCue should not be vacated.

During the progress of an inquest at No. 199 Sackett street, yesterday, on the body of Patrick Sullivan, aged three years, who had died from burns accidentally received, as already reported in THE TIMES, fire was discovered in the room adjoining that in which the inquest was being held, It was extinguished with difficulty, the father of the dead child having his hands severely burned.

STATEN ISLAND.

All the street-lamps in Edgewater village are now lighted nightly by the Southfield Gas Company.

The works of the "Mammoth Steam Lager-beer Company," recently erected at Castleton Corners, have been sold out by the County Sheriff to satisfy creditors.

This evening the choir of the Trinity Church, of this city, under the leadership of M. Messeter, will take part in the services at the St. Paul's Memorial Church at Tompkinsville, when a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Smith Infirmary.

Aquahaya Lodge No. 685, F. and A. M., of New-Dorp, have elected Dr. C. H. King, Physician in Chief of the Seamen's Retreat at Stapleton, as Master; George T. Coyne, S. W.; E. T. Humphreys, J. W.; Willis Barton, Secretary, and J. E. Price, Treasurer.

Beacon Light Lodge No. 761 F. and A. M. have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Wallett A. Hawkins, Master; J. M. Rignhard, S. W.; Thomas Melville, J. W.; C. A. Hunt, Treasurer; J. M. Hawkins, Secretary; E. C. Roberts, Trustee. The new officers will be installed at the next meeting of the lodge.

James D. Riley, the prisoner confined in the station-house at Stapleton for the shooting of John Wall in his place of business at Clifton on Christmas Eve, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, for examination, and held in $2,500 bail. David Ryan, the alleged leader of the disturbance in the place, was held in $500 bail. Dr. Feeney, of Stapleton, has pronounced the wounded man out of danger.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

George C. Manner, Esq., has been appointed a School Trustee of the Twenty-third Ward, Morrisania, in the place of Mr. Adam Kaiser, who declined the position.

Hope Hose Company, of Morrisania, propose, on being disbanded, to sell their hose-carriage, and, with the proceeds, furnish a club-room, in which they propose to meet as a social organization.

Coroner Miller, of Morrisania, yesterday, ordered the arrest of Ellen Scott, residing on Third avenue between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets, on suspicion of having caused the death of her infant, Mary Scott, three months old, either by foul play or criminal negligence. She represents that her husband is a sea captain, who has been absent for some time past. Coroner Miller will make a thorough investigation as to the cause of the child's death.

The town authorities of East Chester and Pelham have jointly decided to construct a draw-bridge over East Chester Creek, (which forms the boundary line of the two towns, and familiarly known as Lockwood's Dock Bridge,) at an expense of $6,000, one-half of which is to be paid by each of the towns named. No vessels pass above the bridge at the present time, but in case of rendering the creek navigable to a point some distance above, as proposed, the draw-bridge will be ready for use.

Although the annexation of the three lower towns of Westchester County met with such little opposition at the late election, a large number of small property-owners are already talking about removing beyond the new boundary line of the City. The fact that from $30,000 to $40,000 will be expended for the salaries of the Civil and Police Justices, and their clerks, and the maintenance of their courts; twice as much more for an adequate Police force, and perhaps from $20,000 to $30,000 for the Fire Department, making for these three items alone about $120,000, convinces them that they will have to pay rather dearly for the privilege of residing in the outskirts of the City.

NEW-JERSEY.

There are thirty cases of small-pox in Newark.

Contractor Miller, of Greenville, disappeared from his home some days ago, and has not since been seen.

Among the new Police appointees of Newark are two colored men, the first ever appointed in the State.

The Jersey City newsboys have been invited to visit the Jersey City Theatre, on New Year's Day, for the purpose of witnessing the performance.

Jacob Mate, a porter, who was knocked down and robbed, in Market street, Newark, by two ruffians, on Christmas Eve, died yesterday morning from the effects of his injuries. The murderers are at large.

The trial of B. N. Woodsworth, late President of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, for conspiring to defraud the State Bank of New-Brunswick of $500,000, will commence in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Middlesex County to-morrow.

The Hoboken Savings Bank have notified mortgagers, who have so far subscribed nothing to the fund to make up the deficiency caused by Klennen's defalcation, to pay principal and interest due on their mortgages on or before Jan. 2, 1874.

Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, assisted by Pierre De P. Rickets and Louis H. Landy, will lecture at Library Hall, Elizabeth, N. J., on next Tuesday evening on the chemistry of carbon, for the benefit of Trinity Church, Elizabeth.

Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey, has again vetoed City the resolution pending for the payment of firemen who acted as Judges of Election for their services on the occasion of the November elections. His ground is that the charter precludes them from taking two salaries.

Rev. Mrs. Hanaford, who for the past three years has been in charge of the Universalist Church of New-Haven, has accepted a call to become the settled Pastor of the Universalist Church in Jersey City. It is said she will not remove to Jersey City until April next.

Judge Depue decided, yesterday, in the cases of prominent hotel-keepers and other liquor-dealers in Plainfield, that local ordinances permitting the sale of liquor could not protect them against the operation of the State law. The temperance men of the county are jubilant.

The primaries for the election of delegates to the Tammany Central Committee for 1874 will be held in the various Assembly Districts, on Monday evening. Officers for the various district organizations will also be elected at that time. The greater part of the caucuses for nominating candidates for these offices were held last night.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Europe, for Havre.—Edward Cazade, Mrs. Dr. G. Pagani, Alfred Lockwood, Mr. Tamberlick, Mr. Baudet, Mr. Antongini, Mr. Savia, Mr. Kogima, Geo. Casanave, Oeve Adriene, Mr. Astelino, Mr. Bardi de Bray, Laurent Wardin, Xavier Wirtz, Antonie Wirtz, E. W. Method, Dr. Robiteull, Miss Robiteull, Pierre Massonnabe, Joseph Foullon, Mr. and Mrs. Crose Desquos, Mrs. Eugene Lambert and child, Miss Julia Lecornu, Celestin Jacquier, Damas Burgundes, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Osselin, Geo. Zabranosky, Mr. Deloison, H. A. Defuster, Edward Henri, J. Baustita Martines, J. B. Martines, B. Mauricey.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—A. H. Cram, W. M. Crane, Mrs. J. B. Smith and child, A. D. Smith, P. Dearing, Miss J. Fairbanks, John Eagan, Henry Lawrence, Major Samuel Klotz and wife, J. H. Wetherbee, Miss Helena Bainey, A. Bailey, T. F. Canavane and wife, two children, and servant, J. B. Green and wife, Miss C. B. Parker, W. C. Carter, C. Parker, Jr., J. Goma, A. Goma, Mrs. E. T. Taylor, E. Jalinger, C. Townsend, James Shannon, J. E. Rowe, Mrs. Leonard and child, Mr. Walker.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Glasgow.—W. M. Robertson, Wm. Howe, Herman Burbank, Geo. B. Crookston, Mr. Rennie, Mrs. Maggie J. Sommerville, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Hamilton, John S. Arthur, John Beamer and lady, John McLean, George Fife, Robert McKeloie, David Wright, John Davidson, Richard Taylor.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—H. Griffiths, C. Bate, Mr. Beare, J. Stoffell, A. Ferrari, E. Raynor, Mr. Evans, M. O'Rourke, H. R. Danforth, N. Lowe, G. Fell and nephew, Geo. Youldon, E. I. Wetherell, W. H. Smith, Mr. Hughes, Steph. Maslin, E. T. Galt.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, for Glasgow.—Miss Sutton, Dr. James B. Gould, A. V. Hope, W. H. Washington, John Cook, George Morgan, George Cator, Alex. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson and child, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, and 50 in steerage.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Miss Clendenning, C. W. Fox, David Perkins, Jas. A. Peck, S. Kelsey, Mrs. S. E. Stowe, Mrs. Nolan and grandson, Jas. Barry, A. D. Bondes, John Cuffey, Wm. Cotter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:23 | Sun sets....4:39 | Moon sets....1:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:27 | Gov. Island..3:16 | Hell Gate...4:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, &c., Austin Baldwin & Co.; Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Nellie Wise, (Br.,) Innes, Liverpool, Geo. F. Bulley & Co.; Europe, (Fr.,) Marie, Havre and Brest, Geo. Mackenzie; Atlas, (Br.,) Porter, Kingston, Carthagena, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; New-Orleans, Clapp, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Weybosset, Potter, Turk's Island, Port-au-Prince, New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Vindicator, Freeman, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Barks Principosa Marg do Pimente, (Ital.,) Malfino, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; Harold, Dinsmoro, (Br.,) Antwerp, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Margherite, (Ital.,) Babaro, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.; Persevante, (Ital.,) Bozzo, Queenstown for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Esro, (Aust.,) Zach, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Slocovich & Co.; Veranda, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ober-Burgemeister Von Meister, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Albion, (Norw.,) Engleberstein, Liverpool, Tetens & Bockmann; Rosalia, (Ital.,) Pesce, Naples, J. C. Seager.

Brigs Abby Watson, Hooper, St. Johns, P. R., Bryan & Stevens; Baracoata, (Br.,) Adams, Bristol, C. W. Bertaux; Weser, (Ger.,) Worms, London, E. C. Tobias & Co.; C. C. Sweeny, Cole, Cadiz, Bret, Son & Co.

Schrs. John L. Merrill, Halsey, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; A. H. Hodgman, Eaton, St. John, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; Elisha S. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; H. H. Pitts, Fletcher, Kingston, Jam.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Bark Eliza Barra, Vesey, of and 15 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Middleton & Co. Had fine weather up to Cape May; from thence 3 ds. with strong N. E. winds.

Bark Betsy Gude, (Norw.,) Due, Gloucester 49 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the S. passage and had variable weather; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Alfred, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Europe, for Havre; Hermann, for Bremen; Celtic and City of Chester, for Liverpool; California, Dorian, and State of Georgia, for Glasgow; Atlas, for Jamaica, &c.; City of Austin, for Galveston; New-Orleans and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wyanoke and Fanita, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Also sld. steam-ship Weybosset, for Turk's Island, &c.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E.; raining.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 27.—Arr. schr. E. K. Dresser, from Baracoa.

Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Ashland, for Philadelphia; brig Samuel Walsh, for Baltimore; schr. Hattie N. Fuller, for Wilmington, Del.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 27.—Cld. ship Regina and barks Lady Dufferin and Rosette McNeil, for Bremen; steam-ships Vanguard, for Liverpool; Magnolia and Montgomery, for New-York; Pioneer, for Philadelphia; Saragossa, for Baltimore; barks Adelaida Norris, for Falmouth; Hope, for Galveston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Algeria, Lena, Annie Kimball, Pachlo, and Invincible.

The following vessels have arr. from American ports: Eva Cargill, Sei Amici, George Henry, Crown Prince, Bjorntras, Bride, Paana, Derossi, and Gilda.

LARNE, Dec. 27.—The State Line Steam-ship Virginia, Capt. Sadler, from New-York Dec. 13, for Glasgow, has arr. here.

REDUCTION.
CARPETS.
CROSSLEY'S
WHOLESALE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 per yard
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 per yard.
ENGLISH INGRAINS, 50 cents per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS, 35 cents per yard.
FLOOR AND CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., for the Holidays, at less than cost, preparatory to inventory.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NO. 336 BROADWAY AND NO. 221 6TH AV.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS
GLOVES,
TIES,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT
WARD'S,
387 BROADWAY,
And
862 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 14TH ST.

KURTZ
W. KURTZ, No. 872 Broadway, is the only photographer in the world who received the highest medal (the double medal for taste and progress combined) awarded at the Vienna Exposition to portrait photography.

BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
Carriage Manufacturers,
No. 558 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK,
OFFER AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES FOR THE WINTER SEASON. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF
BERLINS, LANDAUS.
COUPES, BROUGHAMS,
Patent Octagon-Front Coupes and Landaulets,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
SLEIGHS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR James Goold & Co.'s CELEBRATED Family Sleighs, OF WHICH WE HAVE A FULL STOCK, INCLUDING THE PATENT Landau Sleigh, NEW THIS SEASON, MAKING A PERFECTLY CLOSE SLEIGH FOR UNPLEASANT WEATHER AND EVENING USE.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF Portland Sleighs AND CUTTERS FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

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OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEALSKIN FURS,
IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES, AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
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Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.
These Standard instruments, which have been for more than fifty years before the public, still maintain their high reputation, and the award of the Highest Recompenses from the most critical tribunals ever bestowed upon any Piano Manufacturers, places them at the Head of all Competition.
The leading Pianists of both Europe and America, including Dr. Franz Liszt, Thalberg, Moscheles, Gottschalk, and others have given the most flattering testimony of the [illegible] Superiority of the Chickering Pianos over All Others.
At the World's Fair in London, in 1851, they received THE PRIZE MEDAL.
At the great International Exhibition in Paris, 1867, these Pianos were awarded A First Gold Medal, and Still Higher Recompense,
The Imperial Cross of the Legion of Honor.
As this was declared a superior award to the Gold Medal, and as Chickering & Sons were the only competing firm who received this Supreme Testimonial, we are justified in claiming a superiority over all other exhibitors.
Persons intending to purchase a piano are invited to send to us for an Illustrated Catalogue, (mailed free,) by which it will be seen that our Prices are as low as the Guarantee of First-class materials and workmanship will justify.
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UNEQUALED
For their TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, and DURABILITY.
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ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
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SUSPENDERS,
AND
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Robes, Rugs, &c.,
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The world's greatest Pianists and Composers, including the renowned Dr. Franz Liszt and Anton Rubinstein, the Academies of Fine Arts of Paris, Berlin, and Stockholm, as well as the piano-purchasing public of Europe and America, unite in the unanimous verdict of the
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